PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
THE BEST CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,082.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
27th Apr.	EGYPT	7912	HIMALAYA	5896
4th May	PENINSULAR	5594		
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5594	VICTORIA	6523
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5594		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9521
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NIARA	5,676	Schmitz	11th July "
DJEMBIA	5,685	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE d'ALGER	6,378	Coulpe	31st "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NIERA	5,676	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DJEMBIA	5,685	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to

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Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4395	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	2nd July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Sedesich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleiani	30th April.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mestorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 29th Apl.	11 a. m.	P. B. & G. *
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 25th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 26th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 29th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lings, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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22nd April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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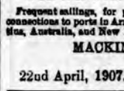

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
ASIA	J. Shanklin	3,611	5th "
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 575
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 580
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
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Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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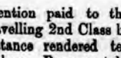
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	30th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

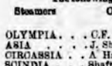
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawarl Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	3rd May 1907.
REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	17th " "
KAISER	3794	von. Holdt	31st " "
BUNDESRATH	2086	Greime	14th June. "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 17TH APRIL, 1907.

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FUNDS OVER .....£18,000,000.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,536,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
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ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers,

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	38 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Giddiness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability or temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Beating up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting diseharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permestes and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£975,000
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Ipoh (Perak).		

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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		Dairen (Dalny)	

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written not verbal application regarding their goods falling, the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 22nd April, 1907.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "KOERNER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O S. N. Company's S.S. "OCEANA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. A Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.,
Bombay.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a HEAD ASSISTANT, for the Department of Mechanical Engineering at this Institute. Pay Rs. 200 rising to 300 by annual increments of Rs. 25. The selected candidate will be in probation for six months and the appointment will be terminable at three months' notice on either side.

Applications stating age training and experience of practical work and teaching and enclosing copies of testimonials will be received at the office of the Undersigned upto the 8th May, 1907. The copies of certificates will not be returned.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, Bombay, 19th April, 1907.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a HEAD ASSISTANT, for the Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering, at this Institute. Pay Rs. 200 rising to 300 by annual increments of Rs. 25. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and the appointment will be terminable at three months' notice on either side.

Applications stating age, training, and experience of practical work and teaching and enclosing copies of testimonials will be received at the office of the Undersigned upto the 8th May, 1907. The copies of certificates will not be returned.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, Bombay, 19th April, 1907.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1906, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1907, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 9th April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
BOMBAY, 20TH APRIL, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE TRAIN now leaving MATHERAN at 9-30 will, on and from SATURDAY the 20th April, 1907, LEAVE at 7-15 and ARRIVE NERAL, at 9-15 instead of at 8-35.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 (one thousand) tons of SEEBFORE COAL delivered in the Cutch port of Tuna.

200 (Two hundred) tons to be delivered before the monsoon begins and the remaining 800 (Eight hundred) tons to be delivered before 31st October, 1907.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received till 10th May, 1907, and be opened at 12 o'clock noon on that day in the office of the Undersigned at Bhuj-Cutch.

The Undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL KIRBY, A. M. I. C. E.,
Manager and Engineer,
Cutch State Railway.
Cutch State Railway Manager and Engineer's Office, 16th April 1907.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and a balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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OR
THE MYSTERY OF THE MURDERED DUKE.

FRIDAY, 26th APRIL, at 9-30 p.m.
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RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4 and Rs. 3.
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PROGRAMME.

1.	Piano Solo	Selected	Miss Eva Grogan.
2.	Love's Echo	"Earnest Newton"	Miss Blanche Esmonde.
3.	Down the Vale	"Moir"	Mr. Widdup.
4.	Romanza	Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni)	...Miss Blanche Esmonde.
5.	Violin Solo	*a* Berceuse de Jocelyn / *b* Mazur	"Godard." "Mlynarski." Miss GLADYS DOVE.
6.	Song	*a* When thou art nigh / *b* 'Tis sweet to know thee pure	"Edward Nicholls." Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.
7.	Song	Selected	Mr. Widdup.
8.	Violin Solo	"Romance" "Becker"	Miss Gladys Dove
9.	Song	Chanson De Stephano "Gounod"	Miss Blanche Esmonde.
10.	Song	The Rose and the Rue / "Randegger"	...Miss Blanche Esmonde.

Accompanist MISS EVA GROGAN.

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RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Jak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Eight annas Annual subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "P. G.," care of this Office.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket
A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR
New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee MacGregor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glo'ry," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

NEW SERIAL STORY.
CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.
NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN,
By ALLEN RAINE,
AUTHOR OF
"A Welsh Singer." "By Berwen Banks,"
"Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch,"
"Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

FIRST INSTALMENT APPEARED ON THURSDAY, April 18th.

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For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—
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South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

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Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.

Ladies will not regret a visit TO THIS NEW DEPARTMENT.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Art

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The markets were closed yesterday on account of Rama Navami.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1906-1907 :—

	GOLD. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of February 1907—			
Weight in ounces	205,101	21,909	183,192
Value in rupees	1,26,67,008	12,79,201	1,13,87,807
To the end of the month of February 1907—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	2,802,464	507,132	2,295,332
Value in rupees.....	17,16,0..,836	3,41,76,610	13,74,53,226
	SILVER. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of February 1907—			
Weight in ounces	6,993,733	19,575	6,974,158
Value in rupees	1,48,93,608	53,096	1,48,48,512
To the end of the month of February 1907—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	111,59..,878	7,463,54.. 104,	80,729
Value in rupees	23,02,07,833	1,34,26,666 21,0..,81,169	
	TOTAL. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of February 1907—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	2,77,65,616	13,3 ,297	2,64,32,319
To the end of the month of February 1907—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	40,18,17,371	5,40,03,276	34,78,14,095

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1906-1907.

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD) In the month of February 1907. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	....	....	....
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	11,70,896	9,51,521	21,22,417
4. Bullion purchased for Government coinage.	1,011	....	1,011
	20,0..,580	1,22,73,875	1,42,74,455
	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD). To end of the month of February 1907. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,35,39,987	1,13,2.,736	2,48,0.,721
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	1,011	1,76,461	1,77,472
4. Bullion purchased for Government coinage.	2,39,80,063	13,07,13,474	22,46,93,543

COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of February 19 7.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale). Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	....
2 Rupees *	1,10,76,023	1,50,45,021	2,91,24,044
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	7,60,009	....	7,60,009

To end of the month of February 1907.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale). Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	....
2 Rupees *	8,47,76,227	13,73,04,242	22,20,80,469
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	65,0.,283	1,00,031	66,0.,284

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta.....	Rs.	Nil
At Bombay.....	,,	Nil
Total.....	Rs.	Nil

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th April 1907, as compared with the statement of 16th April 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 9. Rs. a. p.	April 2. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,5.,.,791 1 0	1,25,.7,964 14 10
Other Deposits, &c	14,04,26,134 11 0	14,07,21,120 15 6
Bank Post Bills, &c	17,6.,.56 6 11	15,68,422 .. 6
Sundries	29,02,478 10 9	29,05,844 10 3
Rs	19,56,53,482 15 5	19,28,38,422 15 1
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities.....	1,30,97,815 0 0	1,33,33, 93 0 0
Other authorised Investments	41,92,080 1. 0	41,49,125 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities.....	8,74,37,499 5 5	8,87,69,387 3 3
Accounts of Credit on &c...	4,71,42,867 13 5	4,54,4.,917 2 6
Bills discounted &c	2,60,34,189 7 7	2,47,64,.03 9 3
Balances with other Banks....	14,95,814 7 3	18,74,604 8 3
Bullion	....	....
Dead Stock	17,01,352 5 8	16,99,257 14 10
Stamps	14,616 4 11	14,185 .. 10
Sundries	7,64,038 7 9	7,72,195 15 2
	19,31,53,145 0 0	19,95,04,380 12 1
Cash &c., at Head Office .... } Do. at Branches .... }	4,25,00,337 15 5	4,33,34,042 3 0
Rs..	19,56,53,482 15 5	19,28,38,422 15 1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	7,96,321	Decrease
Do. at Branches ..	20,08,808	Do.
Other Deposits	94,964	Increase
Post Bills	1,78,564	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,78,853	Increase
Loans	6,67,812	Decrease
Accounts of Credit.....	17,74,279	Do
Mercantile Bills	12,69,557	Do.
Cash at Head Office.....	7,29,809	Increase
Do. at Branches.....	8,96,105	Decrease

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th April 1907 on 504·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Rent, etc.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,26,000	3,15,000	4,000	4,75,000
Or per mile of Railway	250	623	8	942
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.....	13,12,067	30,27,288	55,370	84,94,120
Total for 14 weeks ..	14,38,067	33,42,288	59,370	99,70,120
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,85,038	2,67,775	2,309	4,55,322
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	373	531	3	907
Total to corresponding date do. ..	15,83,719	38,13,158	38,647	37,37,419

Increase for the week .. Rs. 16,678
" to date ..... " 2,32,701

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th April 1907 on 17·98 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Rent, etc.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	400	....	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	....	46
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	4,444	5,250	50	9,742
Total for weeks 14..	4,844	5,650	50	10,542
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	663	468	4	1,135
Per mile of Ry. do.	39	27	....	66
Total to corresponding date do. ..	7,386	4,972	88	12,446

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 335
" to date..... " 1,904

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th April 1907 on 1,761·34 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,60,000	3,75,000	7,000	5,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	212	4	307
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	22,69,804	46,28,802	76,307	69,74,613
Total for 14 weeks....	24,29,804	50,03,302	83,307	75,16,613
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,98,826	3,07,184	5,216	5,05,288
Per mile of Ry. do.	107	174	3	286
Total to corresponding date do.	21,80,976	39,11,587	86,806	74,78,359

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 36,713
" to date ..... " 37,254

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput, 3,614 tons, captain J Chingan, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mousoori, 1,735 tons, captain A Geddie, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 930 tons, captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Chergeldie, 2,438 tons, captain W Keith, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 30th March via Karachi with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, captain T J Willsher sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clematis, 2,329 tons, captain E Davies, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta 9th April with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Lapwing, 2,009 tons, captain W T Atkinson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool 21st March with a general cargo.

THE steamer Crusader, 2,744 tons, captain R W Hourn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 11th April with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rosenfels, 3,437 tons, captain D Probst, sailed yesterday for Bombay and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oudh, 3,409 tons, captain W C LeMarchand arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 30th March with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Firozi, 2,005 tons, captain A B Watson, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Jeddah with 943 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olcympia, 2,269 tons, captain C F Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Orsolo, 2,849 tons, captain C Zennaro Stefano, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice 20th March with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3,900 tons, captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Bedfordshire.....Cmdr W Hose.....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comor G A Rose.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ... Capt W L Kelly.... Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 22

Abergeldie	2438 Keith	....
Asia	2339 Shanklin	W & G & Co
Bulimba	1607 Mc ean	M M & Co
Crusader	2744 Mi burn	....
Ca matta	2529 Davies	....
Dwarka	720 Hirst	M M & Co
Firozi	2 05 atson	B & P S N Co
Gerd	750 Andreasen	F F Campbell & Co
Hesanda	1341 Butler	M & o
Hatarvet	2584 Petors	Greaves Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1060 Williams	M M & Co
Nuddea	1944 Willsher ..... P Gulf	M M & Co
Oriental	3800 Lewellen ..... 25-3 P &	
Shanichan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Stolzenfels	3 71 Schmidt	Glade & Co
Sirocco	2349 Owen	....

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sheathed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A M-its		6761	Peters	Shanghai	14-8	P and O Co
Larne		2 0	Atkinson ...	....	N F ...	F Vale & Co
D & E Dido		3127	Pickering...	Hull...	30-4	F Muir & Co
F Oce na		3 7	Hayward	Shanghai	30-4	P and O Co
H Reg-lan		177.	Scott....	Hull	30-4	M M & Co
K Bombay Mari		3398	Ishikawa....	Kobe	27-4	N Y K-isha
N Queen Eleanor		2270	Legg ..	Baltimore	24-4	R A Wills
P Ian Stuart...		2295	Walker ...	Avonmouth ..	8-5	F Muir & Co
Q Onda		2400	Lenarchand	Antwerp....	N F M	M & Co

H W P D

Linga		938	Rickford		30-4	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Calna ...		2363	Maclachlan..	Aiwerp	30-4	' Mi's & Co
2 Olympia		3269	Osborn ..	Lpool	4 5	W & A G & Co
4 Asst n		2563	Wyatt.....	Dunkirk....	24-4	W & G & Co
6 Harperley		2566	Fletcher ..	Antwerp ..	30-4	W & A G & Co
7 F reedinand ...		38 2	Mauroach..	Kobe.....	21-4	A L S N Co
8 Ilola		84 2	Hirst	Hamburg.....		M M & Co
8 Koerber		2163	P rsti	Trieste.....	1-5	A L S N Co
9 Vorwoerts		3727	Chilcott ..	Trieste.....	30-4	A L S N Co
12 Egypt		417	London	London.....	27-4	r & O Co
16 Jumna		2357	unningham	Genoa.....	23-4	M M & Co
16 Orsolo		2347	Penn to ..	alcutta ..	24-4	S C Italiana

M W D D

M Reichstag		1329	Thile	Durban	26-4	A. Stranden
Shahn-ur		2783	Evans	Jeddah N	25-4	Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS

April	Vessel	Commander.	From.
21	Orsolo s	Zennaro.....	Venice, Mar 20
22	Lerna s	Atkinson ...	Liverpool, Mar 21
	Linda s	Lenard and	Rangoon, Mar 30
	Crooel s	Wat on	Jeddah, April 10
	Olympia s	Osborn	Newport, Mar 28
	Crusader s.....	Milburn ...	Calcutta, April 11

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
22	Linga s	Rickford	Ka achi, &c
	Rajput s.....	Glingan	Karachi,
	N dia s	Willsher.....	Persian Gulf
	Hohenfels s	Poust	Hamburg &c
	Mousoori s	Jeddie.....	Singapore,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Onda for Antwerp, Dunkirk &c,
" Koeber, for Trieste &c.
" Orsolo for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel	From
20	Umta	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

20	Cromwell	London
21	Scindia	Calcutta
23	Shah Nasir	Calcutta
24	Nizam	Calcutta
24	Thongwa	Straits
29	Satsang	Bombay
27	Aroe	Calcutta
22	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
26	Dwarka	Rangoon
28	Dwarkanath	Antwerp
23	Metaboy Hall	Cocanada
30	Clan Shaw	Calcutta
26	Molkefels	Galle
27		Brunen
May.		
1	Clan Macdonald	Coast
1	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
3	Ceylon Maru	Penang
7	Molkefels	Brunen
8	Umziuto	Natal
10	Pongola	Calcutta
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 22.

Koerber s—1,250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 22

242 COMPETITION.

The following is the result of the D R F Competition held on the 20th inst.

1st Prize Br W A Niven No 1 Co Marks 121.
2nd Prize Capt G H Bailey No 2 Co Marks 120.

243 D R F SPECIALIST-.

The undermentioned N O and men having passed a qualifying examination have been granted Certificates.

Br W A Niven No 1 Co.
Sgt R Baiker No 2 Co.
Capt G H Bailey No 2 Co.
Gr W Davison No 2 Co.

244 LEAVE.

Leave of absence for one year from 22nd April is granted to Cor J E Walsh No 1 Co.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 23

22.—Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

HE would be a rash man who would blame the Government for the backwardstate of the sugar industry in India, says the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, "for it is abundantly clear that if any advance has been made in the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar, within the past few years, that progress is largely the result of the direct interest taken in the industry by the Government. In the United Provinces more particularly—where sugarcane—is one of the most important field crops—this is the case. It is not, however, by heroic measures such as the imposition of a protective duty on foreign sugar that any good will be done, and we are glad to see that Sir John Hewett—than whom no one has more accurately gauged the situation—exposed the fallacy of this view in his recent Budget speech."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 2 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARMICHAEL—April 19, at Poonamallee, the wife of Captain D. G. Carmichael, A.M.C., of a son.
FRESH.IX—April 13, at Bangalore, the wife of R. W. Fremlin, of a daughter.
GIBSON—p il 8, at Chittagong, the wife of Commander D. H. Gibson, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.
VAUGHAN—April 12, at Salem, the wife of G. H. Vaughan, District Board Engineer, Salem, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRANKS—HAWKES—April 17, at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev. H Hacking, B.A., Pastor of Christ Church, Mount Road, Charles Alfred Biden Franks, of the Jail Department, to Laura Olive, youngest daughter of Surgeon-Captain H. Hawkes, I. S. M. D. (Retired).
MCNAMARA—CAREW—April 16, at All Saints' Church, Srinagar, by the Rev. C. E. Tyndale Biscoe, assisted by the Rev. J. Lucey, Maurice Lionel Mcnamara, Assistant Director of Sericulture, Kashmir, to Clare Elizabeth Nesta, younger daughter of the late Colonel Carew, D. S. O., R. A. M. C., and of Mrs. Carew Kilcarron, Srinagar.

DEATH.

SHAW—April 11, at Shillong, William Shaw, Bandmaster, the 8th Gurkha Rifles.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 7-10m., 8-12a.; Low water, 1 58m., 1-28a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

CANDIDATES FOR THE STANDING COMMITTEE.—Among the Councillors who are candidates for the Municipal Standing Committee are, it is stated, Mr. Jamsedji Ardesir Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursedji, Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji and Dr. Nadirshaw H. Sukhia.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Variety Concert will be given at the Seamen's Institute this evening by the Purser's Department of the R. M. S. "Egypt" commencing at 9 o'clock, as usual. Admission will be free and a collection will be made in aid of the Institute Funds. There will also be a few reserved seats in the front at a nominal price.

THE JAMSETJI TATA SCHOLARSHIP.—Prof. Jehangirshaw Cooverji Koyaji, Professor of Persian in the Wilson College, has secured the Jamsedji Tata Scholarship for higher studies in England. He has selected for his subjects political economy and politicsstatistics of commerce, economics, mining, etc. He is the first Tata scholar to select the above subjects for higher study, as hitherto the Tata Scholars showed a preference either for law or medicine or the I. C. S. Examination. Mr. Koyaji is a brilliant graduate of the Bombay University. In Indian History in the B. A. examination he established the record of having secured cent. per cent. marks. He is also a deep student of Persian literature.

TAX ON PARSI TOWERS OF SILENCE.—Some commotion has been caused amongst the Parsis residing in Naosari, Bilimora and other towns in the Gaekwar's territories in consequence of His Highness Sir Sayajirao, having decided to levy an assessment ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 on the lands in his territories on which Parsi Towers of Silence stand. A memorial has been forwarded to His Highness by Mr. Timuljl Jamasji Polia Desai, one of the leaders of the Parsi Anjuman of Naosari, praying that the assessment being on land considered sacred by his community, the levy has caused a great deal of displeasure in view of the fact that only recently the Calcutta Municipality resolved to make a grant of Rs 10,000 to enable the Parsi community of Calcutta to construct a new Tower of Silence there. It has been pointed out that the total income to the State by the impost would be only Rs. 14 per annum and the community would be too glad to lay before His Highness double the amount by way of *Nazar*.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—We understand that Mr. Stephen Newcome Wilson and Mr. Gumbley are proceeding to Pusni in the "Patrick Stewart" to complete the telegraph system between Karachi and Teheran *via* Las Beyla, Punjgur, Bampur, Kerman, Yezd and Ispahan, a work which they hope to accomplish by September. We cannot congratulate them on the season of the year sele ted (no doubt compulsorily) by Government, but wish them every success, and hope the congratulations may come later, as this is a most important link in connection with the reduction of Telegraph rates to England, provided the long sections through Central Persia are kept intact from tribal risings. We also understand that though there is no actual "break" or "fault" in the cables, the "Patrick Stewart" is carrying some 70 miles of new cable wherewith to replace the same quantity of old, known to be in a precarious condition. This is a policy that must commend itself, as every mile of old cable which is recovered is w rth some Rs. 1,700 and after being thoroughly overhauled at the Cable Factory at Manora is remade into absolutely "as good as new" cable, whereas if left down till it breaks, the chances of recovery of any part of it are very small.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the notices circulated to the various local Hockey Clubs regarding a separate enclosure for competitors in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, I should like the Committee to take a more liberal view of the matter. No such distinction is ever made in any first-class tournament in India, and I really do not see why players are not worthy of the public enclosure in Bombay without paying a double entrance fee. For instance, take a married man who certainly wishes to have his wife's presence during a match. What has he to do? He finds that his competitors ticket will not allow him into the general enclosure, so he has either to buy a season ticket or leave his wife and go his own way. However, should the Gymkana be firm on this late rule, I am of opinion that this year's entries will be very poor.

The only reason for this new rule of no jurisdiction whatever is that the society people of Bombay think themselves of too high standing to mix with real sportsman. This society distinction is undoubtedly the cause of the constant defeats of the European cricket team by both the Parsees and Hindus. Whereas, if a team comprised wholly of capable men were chosen, I am sure the usual disgrace of being beaten at our national game would be averted.

In conclusion, I hope the Committee will endeavour to make the forthcoming Hockey Tournament as popular and agreeable as ever—Yours, etc,

PLAY THE GAME.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraphs Office, Bombay.

Consavlim, Simao Manoel Macado Victoria Garden; Howrah, Narotam Moti Pydhonie! Atru, Magnisam Nemoand; Jind, Jairamdas Modunlall; Raichur, Kathumal Balchand; Kankavli Shiva Atmaram Madav; Kukooshets Banglow Tank; Chadir, Ignacio, Fernandes Princes Dock; Sasaram, Zahidhusan Kanlocsath Muzaffarhan; Ardi, Lumbi Grove Western Hotel; Indore City, Ramchandra Vishnoo Karkoon C/o Station Master; Phillour, Karajbai Shappurji Biwanji; Pallanpur, Fazalali Madonpoora Chawl No. 16; Calcutta Ajoobibee 224 Motton Street C/o Mohamed Hossain; Dibai, Girdharilal Gokalchand; Shanghoi Lalkuka Albiesbag, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri.....	8	5	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pandewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	9	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	3	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Sud Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	15	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	7	14
G Mahim and Worli	6	7	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	3	14
Total.....	51	51	135
Total plague deaths to date..	139,613		
Same date last year	990	147	327

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, APRIL 18.

THE NIZAM.

For some time past, His Highness has been engaged in certain religious observances. Some Mahomedan Fakirs and Hindu Sadhus have been sent for from time to time and given audience, which on some occasions has lasted for a number of hours. Thousands of poor are being fed daily—each community separately, and every Saturday morning a prisoner from the Central Jail is taken before His Highness at Purana Haveli, and being given a blanket, a basket of sweets, and a few rupees, is set free.

THE RESIDENCY.

There was an "At Home" at the Chudderghat Residency this evening. Owing to a sudden and sharp downpour of rain at 4 o'clock, a large number of guests from distant places were prevented from attending.

THE LATE MR. BAKSHI RAGHUNATH PERSHAD.

The following is a translation of an announcement contained in the last *Jareeda*—"Bakshi Raghunath Pershad Saheb, B.A., Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court, Secretary to the Debt Commission, and Vice President of the Hyderabad Municipality, who was an old, able, and learned servant, a grateful and sincere well-wisher of the country and the Sovereign, and an unparalleled officer of the State, left this transitory world on Monday, the 16th Safar, 1325H., by which the Government has lost a highly trustworthy and exceptional officer. There is general sorrow throughout the country on account of this sudden calamity, which is never likely to be forgotten. The Government also expresses its extreme sorrow." This will no doubt be some consolation to the numerous friends of the Bakshi Saheb, although it is but poor reparation for the injustice done to him by Government at the close of his distinguished career, which is believed by some to be the cause of the mental shock to which he succumbed.

THE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Mr. Oscar V. Parisot, the newly-appointed Actuary, has arrived from England and has taken charge of his duties. His office is located at present in the premises occupied by the office of the Accountant-General.

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Dr. George Nundy, Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, has resumed inspection of the records in the offices of the Jagheerdars of the City, which was interrupted on account of their objection to his calling for records from their Revenue offices. The matter was referred to Government and it has been decided that the Inspector-General was entitled to do so. The Jagheerdars who are privileged to issue their own stamps are not, however, allowed to manufacture the same themselves, but have to indent for them from the Government Stamp Office on payment of 25 per cent. of the face-value of the stamps. The object of the present investigation is to ascertain how far these Jagheerdars conform to these rules, as well as the approximate quantity of their requirements every year. There has, no doubt, been a good deal of irregularity in this respect and consequent loss to the Government, and the present investigation will therefore be of substantial advantage.

A DARING THEFT.

The residence of Mr. Abdul Kader, retired Subadar of Gulbarga, was broken into on Tuesday night, and a theft of a few silver vessels and other valuables was committed. The most interesting portion of the affair is the daring manner in which it was done by four rowdies, who entered the premises and coolly lighted a lamp and went on with their work without any disturbance, in one of the busiest localities of Chudderghat, no policeman having taken any notice of it. These are the occasions on which Policemen, like Bengali Babus, believe that "absence of body is better than presence of mind!"

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The latest *Jareeda* contains the rules regarding the recruitment and promotion of subordinates of the Forest Department and their qualifications. Noting is mentioned about the higher appointments, which, the *Masheer-i-Deccan* contends suggests is not the principle on which men are chosen for the higher appointments in His Highness' Service!

SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

The short time working of the Bombay spinning mills, to which we referred in our last issue, says the *Indian Textile Journal*, was adopted by about 20 mills out of a total of 37 from the first week of the current month. It was expected that several of the remaining mills would shortly join in the movement, but for reasons which, in some cases, could hardly be described as commercial, they refrained. This attitude compelled their neighbours to resume work, knowing full well that if they reduced work and pay by one-third, the full-time workers would draw the better class of workpeople to their mills, which would then actually benefit individually by a movement made in the general interests of the industry. The proposal to work short time originated among the yarn shippers, the best customers of the mills, and the chief sufferers in the depressed condition of the China trade. The object of the proposal was a restoration of prices, a matter of importance to the spinner and shipper alike. The difficulty of joining in any common action is an old weakness of the Bombay mill agents, and it has in this case interfered seriously in what appeared to be a perfectly rational and appropriate movement. We have still mills in Bombay, whose agents are paid at the rate of ¼ anna per pound of yarn produced in the factory; it would be interesting to enquire into the proportion these mills form of the total number which would not join in the short time movement. A rate of remuneration which under certain circumstances will work fairly well between shareholders and agents may, under other conditions, stand much in the way of real progress and of the general interest of our leading industry. For want of the necessary unanimity, the mills which agreed to curtail their working time, and actually did so, have been obliged to revert to full time again, although no prospective benefit is likely to arise from a continued increase of the stock of yarn. The situation has been aggravated by violent attacks in the Congress organs upon the leading yarn exporters by political adversaries, who find food for jubilation in the commercial troubles of men whose chief cause of offence seems to be their exercise of the right of private opinion. Bombay is just now furnishing a spectacle for the entertainment of her unfriends in Lancashire, and still worse, is laying up troubles for the near future.

A TEJI MANDI TRANSACTION.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, a Full Bench consisting of Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, and Mr. J. E. Modi, Fourth Judge, have granted a rule nisi to Ghela Assaria and others for reversing the judgment given by Mr. Modi in the suit in which Oomersey Raisen and others sued them to recover damages for the defendants' alleged failure to give delivery to the plaintiffs of Rangoon halwa rice, being goods ready for immediate delivery sold by the defendants to the plaintiffs on the 28th November, 1906. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Fourth Judge had held in the case that there was a breach of the contract made by the defendants on the 29th November, when a tender of the price of the goods was made through the plaintiff's solicitor's clerk and had awarded damages on what he thought was the fair market rate of that day. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, appeared for the defendants. The grounds on which the application was made were that there was no breach in law of the contract in question committed by the defendants on the 29th November, 1906, when admittedly more than 28 hours after the sale the tender of price was made to the defendants; that there was no breach of contract as a fact and in law on the 28th November; and that in any event the lower Court had erred in law in its view of the market rate to be taken as the basis for assessing damages.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

(Copyright.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTER.

CHAPTER I.—Olwen Meyric, daughter of the vicar of Llandrin, has just been left fatherless. She stands at the threshold of the old vicarage, which she is about to leave, and ponders on the past and the future. Her mother had died at her birth, and she had been nursed and watched over by Posy, an old woman whose coming she now awaits. She eats her supper and looks at her five golden sovereigns. It is all the wealth she has. Posy enters, and they discuss Olwen's immediate departure. She is to visit her Aunt Susan, who lives in Manchester, but proposes to go a round-about way to see Aberlaswen, a seaside place, once more. Posy commends her to the care of Seba, her sister, who lives just out of Aberlaswen, at a spot called Rhosmor. Olwen Meyric proposes to tramp there. Posy tells her that Gwil Parry, who used to sing in her father's choir, has gone to America, his uncle Joshua having turned him out of doors for having taken up with a girl called Kitty Price. Posy and Olwen Meyric bid each other farewell. Early the next morning Olwen says goodbye to her old home, and sets out on her long tramp. She comes across a carrier, who gives her a lift. She lodges with his wife that night, and comes across a dark, handsome gipsy-looking girl, to whom she takes an instinctive dislike. In order to escape this girl's society she goes to her room for the night. Her window looks into a wood, and from thence proceed sounds of sweet music.

CHAPTER

NOTE

The Name

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NOTE

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The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle o be observed without opening Watch.

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All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THERE has recently been issued from the Government printing press at Calcutta a Blue Book containing papers relating to Technical Education in India from 1886 to 1904. Though somewhat belated the matter is of the greatest interest, for we learn from these papers what has been done for Technical Education in each province of the Indian Empire during roughly the last twenty years; and we also have an explicit statement of the principles upon which the local Governments have been urged by the Supreme Government to move forward in this very important matter. The first and the most interesting paper is a memorandum on Technical Education in India written by Sir Antony MacDonnell in 1886, when the future Lieutenant-Governor and Irish Secretary was officiating as Chief Secretary to Government in the Home Department. It begins with an instructive summary of educational progress in India during the past century or so, and proceeds, to note the deficiency of provision for technical instruction, while there was an undesirable glut upon the market of Indians who had received a purely literary training. Consequently Sir Antony vigorously urges the necessity of making the course of study in High Schools more practical, and especially recommends the introduction into them of something corresponding to the "modern side" at an English school—proposals which had been made some years before by an Education Commission, but which seem not to have been acted upon by the local Governments. Such a bifurcation of studies has not yet been at all widely introduced, but as a compensation the courses have been within the last twenty years rendered increasingly practical by the addition of elementary science and compulsory drawing. A certain bifurcation had however been attempted in Bombay even before 1886 by the introduction of Agricultural and Art classes into High Schools. The second part of the Memorandum consists of an extremely valuable sketch of the condition of technical education in the various provinces at that time, and of course the Medical, Law and Engineering Colleges and the Arts Schools receive a great deal of a notice and considerable praise. In the third part there is matter for sad reflection to the people of this Presidency. The Government of India had in 1884 urged upon the local Governments, the necessity of improvement in practical and industrial training, and Madras alone has taken any practical steps to give effect to these orders. There a system of public examinations has been inaugurated in about sixty practical subjects. This method, which was imitated from England, was supposed to be the best way of creating a demand for instruction in those subjects and trades which required encouragement. The complete scheme, of which this was only a part, is included in this Memorandum and the original papers recommending it are printed in a further section of the Blue Book dealing with Madras alone. The scheme is rightly regarded by Sir Antony as a remarkable one. But as regards education Madras has always been most progressive of the Indian provinces. The Memorandum next deals with purely Industrial Schools, which had up to date been a failure throughout India. It is recommended that they should be an integral part of the provincial educational systems, but this policy has now been on the whole abandoned in favour of private enterprise and Government aid. But we shall have more to say on this matter further on.

It is impossible to enter into details of the recommendations made in this masterly report, but the main outcome of it was that the Government of India urged that an industrial survey should be completed in each province in order to collect information about the more important industries with a view to an extended scheme of technical instruction. Here again Madras is to the fore. A series of tours culminating in special reports on the industrial arts were undertaken by Mr. Havell, then Principal of the School of Art in Madras. These reports alone, which we should have liked to see printed years ago, would provide matter for a lengthy article. They clearly show how adversely European competition had effected the bulk of the native industries in South India, and advise the introduction of new and improved methods of manufacture to help these industries to a revival. We have no hesitation in saying that the work of the Schools of Art in Madras as elsewhere, has accomplished very much in this direction. One of the foremost tasks of such institutions is the provision of trained teachers for the use of industrial schools or high schools which may possess anything in the way of arts classes. An industrial survey must be of great assistance in deciding as to which centres of particular industries such industrial schools or classes would most profit. The Bombay Government were of opinon that nothing would be gained by an industrial survey and urged careful inquiry through local committees with the subsequent encouragement of new aided institutions for technical instruction. All such institutions were to act as feeders to the College of Science at Poona, a thoroughly sound conception. When the Byculla Technical School was founded a few years later, it became the centre of purely technical instruction in the Presidency, and has met with a greater measure of success than any similar institution in the country. In the Punjab fewer facilities existed and perhaps fewer were demanded owing to the backward character of the province, but a certain honour redounds to it in common with Madras by reason of the valuable report on Art Industries compiled by the father of Rudyard Kipling, then principal of the School of Art at Lahore. A similar credit accrues to Bengal, and here the report on Arts and Industries was accompanied by useful recommendations for improvement in technical instruction. The industries touched upon, we are glad to see, included mining, and many of the recommendations were carried into effect. The Sibpur Engineering College was made to extend its area of usefulness and it occupied the position in Bengal that the Poona College of Science does in Bombay. In its Resolution on Mr. Collin's report (1891) the Government of Bengal wisely declared that it trusted to the natural development of the Sibpur College and the Calcutta School of Art to advance and foster technical education. For instance, all drawing classes and technical schools which might be set up would depend for their designs and their teachers upon these two institutions. The work that South Kensington has done for manufacturing and artistic industries in England might be repeated by the School of Art in Bengal. This dictum will probably meet with acquiescence from all authorities. One thing remains plain, that forcing measures are out of place, and Governments are not required to establish at the taxpayers' expense countless technical and industrial schools irrespective of the certainty of good attendance. As Sir Alfred Croft, then Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, emphatically asserts, "we should wait for the local demand to declare itself." Local Governments continued to do what they could in the matter of technical instruction along the lines best suited to the localities, and it was not until Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty that the Government of India again stirred in the matter. He it was who organised the Educational Conference of 1901 and pressed its conclusions upon the local Governments: "The Government of India concluded that the scheme prepared by the Conference for Industrial School was practicable and complete." Briefly the principles embodied in their conclusions are that Industrial Schools should be devised to encourage particular local industries or trades; that the best type is the local Trade or Crafts School; that they should be educational and not commercial institutions; that in country districts they should be devoted to the study and development of single indigenous products, and in towns should deal with manufactures. Those provinces which already possess an industrial survey will of course be enabled to put such a scheme into operation most quickly. An increasing number of such schools are now being founded—some by Government, some by private enterprise—and the net result can hardly be other than good. Meanwhile the engineering and other professional colleges continue to be the centre of light in each province, and we now have additions to their number in the agricultural schools which the late Viceroy was so enthusiastic about. Finally, industrial and technical scholarships have been founded by Government in considerable number. In view of these facts it can hardly be maintained that the British Government in India is indifferent to the needs of the country. The day has long passed when native industries were given the cold shoulder and subordinated, as they were too often by the East India Company, to the interests of British manufacturers.

RAMA NAVAMI. The account of Rama, which we published yesterday, will be observed to bear some resemblance to the story of the Iliad. Homer's narrative of how Helen was ravished by Paris, and how Menelaus, the injured husband with the aid of his brother, Agamemnon and the Greeks, made war on the Trojans and revenged himself by burning Troy and leading back Helen to her former home, may be compared with the Hindu story. But Sita is a much more attractive heroine than Helen, who appears quite comfortable and at home in the palace of Paris in Troy. Indeed, Helen is as far from Sita as the handsome Paris is from the ten-headed monster Ravan who carries away the heroine of the Ramayana much against her will. Rama's bending the bow of Shiva and thus winning Sita for his bride reminds us of Ulysses' bow immortalised by Homer. Something must be said here in connection with Rama, of his *fidus achates*, his faithful and devoted servant, Hanuman, who helped him so much in his conquest over Ravan. This Hindu god of monkeys is very popular on account of this help given to Rama, and he is worshipped over a large part of India as the type and model of a faithful and devoted servant. His images are always smeared with vermilion, *sindhura*, and oil, to denote the reverence in which they are held. Hanuman is believed to be a son of the wind, the god Maruta or Parvana, and to be able to assume any form at will, wield rocks, remove mountains, dart through the air, seize clouds, and rival Vishnu's divine bird *Garudda* or eagle in swiftness of flight. He may in some respects be likened to the god Mercury in the classical Pantheon. He has also some of the attributes of Hercules, and is believed by many to confer, when propitiated, supernatural muscular strength and bodily power. There can be little doubt that originally Hanuman, which literally means 'possessing large jaws,' must have been a leader of the wild aboriginal tribes whose appearance resembled that of apes, and who really rendered effective assistance to the warrior Rama in his war against Ravan. There were several others of such aboriginal chiefs who from their having performed apparently supernatural feats of strength were held to be the progeny of gods as the simian king Sugrava who was called a son of the Surya or Sun, and Bali, a son of Indra or heaven. The aboriginal tribes of the Vindhya mountains whence Rama is believed to have descended on Ceylon, and whose remote ancestors must have belonged to his army have still many legends current among them of Rama and Sita, and of the exploits of Hanuman. These aborigines were not of Aryan descent, and the Hindus despised them much, refusing to call them even men and their poet must have meant these people by his army of monkeys. The birth of Ramachandra is really speaking celebrated for nine days previous to Rama-navami, but on the latter day the festival culminates. During these days the temples of Rama are white-washed and cleaned and illuminated during the nights, when readings from the Ramayana are given by the priests who also orally describe the heroic deeds of Rama. But yesterday being the proper day of his birth, Hindus keep a fast the whole day and attend temples to hear the story from the Brahmans of his incarnation and the circumstances attending it. At the end of his account the Brahman produces a small image of the infant Rama, shows it to his audience and puts it into a cradle, whereupon all fall prostrate before it and worship it. People rejoice much as they believe that it is the anniversary of a great divine event, when the god Vishnu became man. Hindus also fling *gulal* or red powder which is so well-known during the *Holi* festival, on this occasion also as a sign of mirth.

ST. JOHN'S MISSION. The report of the Bombay Mission of the Society of St. John the Evangelist and the Community of All Saints for 1906, which has just been issued, is a remarkably interesting document, recording the work of a band of Christian devotees, whose only reward in this life is a miserable pittance, beyond the knowledge of good work well done. The mission work of the Society of St. John has no Missionary Association in England directly responsible for its support—which means that the work of the Society in Bombay chiefly depends upon such offerings as may be given for its maintenance year by year. As the report observes: "Having no fixed sum guaranteed from any quarter the Mission work of the Society in Bombay is a venture of faith carried on with the conviction that the work undertaken has the blessing of God upon it and that He will provide the means for its support." So it is to be hoped that citizens of Bombay with surplus funds will come to consider themselves instruments in God's hands and supply the much needed money to enable the Missionaries to carry out the extensive plans they have in view. Such of their friends as may be disappointed not to read in the report of any advance in the work are assured that this is due to limitations imposed on them by want of funds. Openings for fresh work are constantly presenting themselves, but the Missionaries have to stand on one side until they can see their way to maintain them. Help is urgently wanted to enable them to start fresh industrial work, to maintain and develop the work in the Konkan, to open a Convalescent Home in the country for Indian Christians, to start and maintain a school at Mulund and to train several young men as Catechists. We would urge those interested in Christian Missions to send to Cowley Fathers at Mazagon for a copy of their report, for we feel assured that the document only need be read to ensure for the Mission much of the assistance which is now devoted to less worthy causes.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY. THE alarming increase of plague as the hot weather has commenced is briefly summarised in the official returns for the last three months. In January there were 199 attacks and 171 deaths from plague out of a total of 5,499 deaths. In February there were 690 cases, 594 deaths, and in March 2,773 attacks and 2,414 deaths out of a total mortality in the City of 5,499. Nor has Karachi escaped more lightly. From 192 attacks and 183 deaths in January and practically the same in February there was a sudden jump in March to 679 cases and 600 deaths. Poona, both the City and District, on the other hand is fortunate in recording decreasing numbers; indeed in March there were only two cases of plague, both fatal, in the City and 86 cases, of which 80 were fatal, in the District. February saw a lull in the ravages in the Satara District, but March records 1,510 cases and 1,107 deaths, a greater number than in the cold weather of January. Belgaum is suffering far more severely and enormous increases in the numbers of victims are recorded in the Broach, Surat and Thana districts. While in January and February no Europeans were affected, in March three Europeans were attacked and of these one died. To appreciate how great the increase was we cannot do better than quote the total returns for the whole Presidency. In January there were 13,571 cases and 9,178 deaths; in February there were 17,301 cases and 11,822 deaths and in March 25,397 cases and 17,834 deaths so that in March there were 11,826 more cases and 8,656 more deaths than in January. Also it is recorded that 1,025 places were infected during March as compared with 719 in January.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Arabia* with the outward Mails of the 12th instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON arrives at Simla about the 8th May.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer *Somali* has arrived at Mombasa from Bombay.

THE P. and O. s s *Delta* left Hongkong at 1-30 p. m, on Saturday, the 20th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s, *Imperator*, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

THE second chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn" by Allen Raine will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. *Nera* left Aden for Bombay on Sunday at 1 p.m., and she is expected here on Friday, the 26th instant, at 6 a.m.

THE Hongkong correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* wired on the 17th instant:—"General Booth has been publicly welcomed in Japan, China indemnifies the private losses incurred in the Shanghai riot, but refuses to do the same over the Municipal claims. China and Japan are combining in railway enterprises in Manchuria.

THE Cape Town *Argus*, dealing with the present depression in South Africa, says that there is a prospect of a very slow improvement all round by the increased agricultural production which is taking place, but that an immediate improvement in mining, vivifying all South Africa, is within the command of the new Transvaal Legislature.

H. H. THE NIZAM has become a Patron of the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, besides giving a donation of Rs. 1,000 yearly for a term of ten years to the Institute's funds. Recently Rules have been passed by the Government of His Highness the Nizam that all its servants, who may be bitten by mad animals, can proceed to the Coonoor Institute for treatment.

THE 113th Infantry will detail a guard of honour of 50 rank and file, under the command of a Native Officer, to parade at the Church Gate Railway Station in review order summer-clothing to-morrow at 7-20 a.m., to receive his Highness the Maharaja of Alwar on his arrival from Kishengarh by the mail train. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting Battery at 7-30 a.m. to announce the arrival of his Highness the Maharajah.

AT the Town Hall, to-morrow, at 5, Miss Blanche Esmonde will give an afternoon concert. "Miss Esmonde," says the *Stage*, possesses a soprano voice of wide compass and remarkable flexibility. Her rendering of French is particularly charming, and she showed great dramatic ability in the trying 'Air de Chimine' from Massanets 'Le Cid.' Her enunciation is delightfully clear and distinct. "For particulars of Miss Esmonde's concert, see our advertising columns.

AT Berhampur, in the district of Murshidabad, there are some twenty-two old guns of various sizes. It is not clear whether they were taken from the army of Siraj-ud-Daulah, nor indeed is their date at all certain, though one has the monogram of the Dutch East India Company stamped upon it. It has, however, been suggested that these guns might be used to mark the sites of the batteries on the battlefield of Plassey. Dr. Bloch, of the Archæological Survey, was asked to advise on this matter, and agreed that they were quite suitable for the purpose suggested.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL SQUADRON.

Anti-Gambling Laws.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 8.

IN a most interesting article on the subject of farming as a reliable industry, which appears in one of the pastoral monthlies, the writer lays down the proposition that—"Supposing our present bright prospects of profitable markets disappear, there is no question that with our present small population over-production would ensue, and much of our existing industrial buoyancy would disappear also." But, as the writer points out, even under such circumstances, there need be no occasion for apprehension. The farm as a home would remain, and would offer even a better field for well directed energy. Under such circumstances, in comparison with trade and manufacture, it is probable that agriculture would be more highly thought of than it is in periods of prosperity. Its attractions to the most progressive units in the population would be greater than ever. There is the old saying, that the farmer is the most independent of men. The endless modification of the details of successful farm practice offers ample scope for every one to develop along his own special line. He may vary the purposes for which he uses his land and still be quite as successful as his neighbours. If enthusiastic at his work he may follow his bent to its full scope and still be successful, and it makes no difference whether he specialises in crops or animals, or simply holds to all-round farming. He has the lifelong satisfaction of feeling that he is making progress from year to year. The next season he will make the poorer part of his land a step nearer to the best, and will weed out the least profitable of his live stock and replace them with something better than his best. A farmer's life properly directed, is one continual record of progress, and each succeeding year sees "something attempted, something done," which has earned, if not repose, at all events the gratification experienced by overcoming obstacles and getting nearer the goal of one's hopes. In a word, it is the privilege of the farmer to know that his future is more in his own hands than is the lot of most other men. If he keep on sound lines Nature will be true to him and his upward progress, though it may be slow, is not the less certain to be sure.

A SUCCESSION OF GOOD SEASONS.

While agriculturists and pastoralists are enjoying the unwonted luxury of a succession of good seasons, it is to be feared that many of them too literally obey the Scriptural injunction, "Take no heed for the morrow," in respect to making provision, not for a rainy day, but for times of drought. In this connection a note of warning was given by the Governor-General at the opening of the Sydney Royal Show the other day. Lord Northcote said:—"As Providence had blessed Australia with such seasons of great prosperity, it was the corresponding duty of all interested in the pastoral and agricultural development of Australia to do what lay in their power in this time of plenteousness to make provision against the dangers of the lean years that must come from time to time." These remarks have a direct application to a very large area of country in every State of the continent, which is dependent upon an irregular rainfall. In the years of plenty much more might be accomplished in the direction of water conservation, preparing a stock of ensilage or other fodder for the supply of ensilage or other fodder for a dry season. By the exercise of these precautions, and the expenditure of a little money at a time when it is plentiful with the producer, the dreaded "bad season" would be shorn of many of its terrors.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL SQUADRON.

The Minister for Defence referred on Wednesday to the system of deferred pay for Australians in the Australian Naval Squadron, which was approved of by the Federal Government about six weeks ago. He explained that the proposal that the difference in pay of Australians and Englishmen will be saved for the former until the end of their engagement. "An important feature of the system of deferred pay," said Mr. Ewing, is that amongst those men who are already in the service only the men who consent will be subjected to it. Those Australians who want their full money every pay-day will receive it. In regard to all the new entrants, however, the deferred pay system will be one of the conditions of their joining. The idea is to place all the men, Englishmen and Australians alike, on an equality. It was considered to be very undesirable that men side by side doing exactly the same class of work should be handed different amounts of pay, simply because one joined in Australia and the other in England. Such a condition of affairs might easily lead to discontent." The colonial allowance, which it is now agreed, is to be put by until the end of a man's engagement is 3s. per day for petty officers, 3s. for able seamen and stokers, 2s. for ordinary seamen, and 1s. for boys. The sums are in addition to the following scale, which represents the ordinary pay to Imperial seamen of the Australian Squadron:—Petty officers, from 2s. to 2s. 5d. per day; stokers, 1s. 8d. per day; able seamen 1s. 7d. per day; ordinary seamen, 1s. 3d. per day; boys, 6d. per day. While the British seamen are qualifying for a pension the Australians serving in the squadron have no pension rights.

EDUCATING CHILDREN.

As Minister of Education, Mr Price never lost an opportunity during the recent Parliamentary tour of the north to call at the schools and say a few words to the children. He was generally accompanied by a strong contingent of members, each of whom responded to request for "a few words." The speechmaking concluded, the Premier gave the children holiday, and presented them with fruit and lollies, which he had specially brought from Adelaide for their delectation. At Leigh's Creek the children presented the politicians with a well-worded and appreciative address, in which they particulary thanked the Minister of Education and other members of Parliament for the interest they had manifested in the schools. "The present South Australian Ministry," proceeded the address, "have given a spur to education which bids fair to lift the educational platform higher than it has ever been." There are 41 children on the roll of the Leigh's Creek school, and 32 were present to meet the Parliamentary visitors on Thursday afternoon. Under Mr. Nadebaum's direction, the school appears to have reached a high state of efficiency.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

Replying to the toast of the Premier at the dinner to Sir Edwin Smith at Norwood last night, Mr. Price said he had tried, with the help of Mr. Gynn and others, to bring the Murray waters question to finality. There was now only one point unsettled, and hoped when he met Mr. Carruthers to come to an agreement on this. He trusted that during the coming session Parliament would pass a Bill which would secure to South Australia her rights in respect of navigation. With respect to the Trans-continental railway question, he hoped that by a little waiting, a satisfactory arrangement would be arrived at, and that South Australia would not be the loser. In a short time he would be able to announce that the State had the greatest revenue on record, and the biggest surplus that had ever been declared in South Australia. He admitted that this result was due to good seasons, but he was glad that it was his privilege to be the Premier who was in a position to make this gratifying declaration. His opponents might discount the Government's claim to any credit for this result, but nevertheless he was glad to be the fellow in power during these good times.

THE ETERNAL GUMS.

By some jaded traveller, or possibly a poet, the eucalypts of Australia were styled "the eternal gums," and the phrase, like all apt ones, has secured a limpet-like grip of the pens of many writers. It is suggested that the triangular piece of land at Circular Quay which has recently been vacated by banana an 3 pine-apple hawkers should be embroidered with these "eternals." But can we not do better? Surely someone will arise to suggest a grove of cabbage-tree palms, such as originally flourished at Sydney Cove far back from the present water line. It will be remembered that the Tank Stream and the irregular shores of Sydney Cove were once notable features of this section of the harbour. Reclamations have not beautified the place. Square buildings of an unornamental character now hit the artistic arrival from oversea square on his sense of beauty, and there is nothing to relieve the terrific aspect of hurried business at the Quay. A little oasis of green, with the towering palms on top, and some tree-ferns below, would perhaps seem at first incongruous to Sydney folk, who are used to plain stones and cement and bricks and mortar, but what a welcome relief it would be if it were nicely laid out and attended to. Mr. J. H. Maiden (Director of the Botanic Gardens) has plenty of ideas respecting the beautifying of this city, and if the matter of vegetating this arid triangle were deputed to him the result would no doubt be charming. He is not likely to transplant a pollarded fig-tree from Hyde Park to the spot, and should have an abundance of green treasures with which to work in the Gardens.

If, unhappily, the Botanic paradise, which is at once the joy and envy of visitors, cannot supply the necessary material, one has not far to search to find in the coast district plenty of a desirable character.

GAMBLING AND GAMBLING.

A neat point was scored by the president of City Tattersall's Club last week when he pointed out that the championship boat race recently contested by E. Durnan and G. Towns on the Nepean was a great gamble winked at by the law. Clearly the race was illegal, although it was not the same kind of a gamble as is engaged in when one puts money on the revolutions of roulette, the spin of two-up, the fortune of "nap," the three-pence-in-the-slot poker machine, the throw of the dice, the spinning jenny, or the game of "banker." Men who follow up horse-racing, and know the respective merits—breeding, training, performances, weights, and ages—of horses, cannot see that they gamble when they bet that a certain horse will win. Nor can the people who play solo-whist—a game of skill with the element of luck only in the deal; bridge, a more involved game of skill, having also the deal to alter fortune; or poker, a game of wits and bluff—be induced to acknowledge that they gamble when they play for money. Card-players say there is no gambling in their operations and rely on the fact that the cleverest opponents, invariably win in the long run. The closer one looks into the gambling problem the more puzzling does it become, although it must be recognised that the law wisely protects the fool.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Speaker of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly (Mr. W. McCourt) is an enthusiastic believer in the future of the Northern Territory. In an article in a Sydney paper last week he said:—"It is difficult to foretell the future of Port Darwin, but looking at his position in regard to the continent of Australia, its large and safe harbour, and backed up by such a large tract of pastoral and mineral country, there must of a certainty be an important future before it sooner or later—sooner, provided a second Kalgoorlie or Mount Morgan gold-field is discovered, which is not at all unlikely; for although there are several gold mines within 150 miles of Darwin, not one of them has been anything like developed. Undoubtedly, up to the present little or no prospecting has been done. Under a powerful Government like that of the Commonwealth the Northern Territory will boom. The country is intersected by several large rivers, navigable for hundreds of miles, and from 200 to 500 miles from Palmerston there are several large stations among the best being one owned by Mr. W. F. Buchanan of Narrabri. The droving charge for stock from the Territory to Adelaide or Perth is said to be 1/6 per head per hundred miles. On the Crown lands and on Melville Island, just opposite to the entrance to the harbour, there are said to be a fair number of wild buffaloes. Shooting buffalo for the hides is an industry taken up by a few intrepid bushmen. Melville Island contains one and a half million acres, and is leased at an annual rental of £150 per annum. The trade in cattle from the Territory to the Eastern countries is on the increase. The area held under pastoral lease last year was 158,760 square miles, at a rental of £7,944 per annum. The tenure is 42 years, at about 1 per year per square mile. Young men with some capital and pastoral experience would do well to visit this country and see for themselves. The return fare by splendid steamers is not large, and there is plenty of opportunity for sportsmen in the Territory, there being abundance of wallaby, kangaroos, wild ducks, wild geese, snipe, quail, &c."

SUICIDE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieutenant Hugh Beresford Kington, R. N., committed suicide at Bobundara station, Cooma, on Monday. Kington, who was 26 years of age, was in ill-health, and recuperating at the station. He was depressed, and had on two occasions spoken of shooting himself. On Sunday Kington said to Walter Sellar that he could not get the idea of shooting himself out of his head, and on Monday afternoon Sellar found a letter on his office desk, in which Kington said:—"I'm awfully sorry for abusing your kindness, but I can't stick to it any longer. I've gone up the gully to shoot myself. Goodbye." The body, when found a quarter of a mile from the house, had a bullet wound under the right ear, and a revolver clasped in the right hand.

A.

WEDDING AT SRINAGAR.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at All Saints Church, Srinagar, on the 16th April, between Miss Clare Elizabeth Nesta Carew, younger daughter of the late Colonel Carew, and Mr. Carew, of Kilcarrou, Srinagar, and Mr. Maurice Lionel McNamara, Assistant Director of Sericulture. Punctually at 3-30 the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Norman Phillips, entered the Church, the bride arrived shortly after, and whilst "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden" was being sung, proceeded up the aisle on the arm of Sir Francis Younghusband, Resident in Kashmir, followed by two little attendants, Master Norman and Miss Kathleen Douglas. The bride looked lovely, and her beautiful dress of ivory satin (which the Director of [illegible] had had woven for her from Kashmir [illegible] was greatly admired. It was trimmed with chiffon, Brussels lace and white silk applique. She wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a lovely shower bouquet of camellias, hyacinths, beutsia and maidenhair fern with trails of smilax. Master Norman Douglas looked extremely well in a white serge man-o'-war suit, his small sister looked fascinating in a dainty little frock of white Kashmir silk, lace and a white satin sash with a bonnet of lace and banksia roses, she carried a crook decked with pink flowers. Mrs. Carew, who gave her daughter away, was dressed in a most becoming gown of black silk and mauve with hat to match, and carried a beautiful bouquet of parma violets, mauve hyacinths and primulas. The service, which was conducted by the Reverend C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, assisted by the Reverend Lucey, was fully choral. The Church had been prettily decorated with blossoms and plants by friends of the bride.

Unfortunately owing to the wet weather the reception at Kilcarron had to be held indoors. The house had been tastefully arranged and the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their many friends standing under a large bell of blossom. Sir Francis Younghusband, in a few well chosen words, proposed the health of the happy pair which was heartily responded to. The wedding cake having been cut the guests inspected the numerous handsome presents received by the bride and bridegroom. Mr and Mrs McNamara left for Pampur (where the honeymoon will be spent) amidst showers of rice, confetti and shoes followed by hearty cheers. The bride went away in a smart costume of white serge trimmed with silk braid and a most becoming white hat with ostrich feathers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—Referring to the rather odd fact that temples restored by Government have in many cases again come into active use, as pointed out in a recent issue of the *Pioneer*, the explanation is probably to be found in the fact that almost every shrine and temple has offerings in pice and in kind made to it from time to time. This at least applies in the Bombay Presidency, consequently hereditary owners or priests having a "haq" would not be slow to welcome the return to glory of a some time temple, and to blazon the good views forth. Murders have been committed twice within the experience of the writer in disputes over the right—generally hereditary—to appropriate the offerings to the gods. One such case occurred last year at Chandor in the Dakkan, where the estimated yearly return of a rough cave shrine averaged about Rs. 60 or Rs. 70. In this case the rightful owner was slain by another who disputed his claim. Thus a return to active service of a temple, under such advantageous advertisement, is perhaps not so remarkable as at first might be supposed.

[By telegram to Perth, W. A.]

UNREST IN EGYPT.

STRIKE AND RIOTS IN CAIRO.

Troops Called Out.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO TRAMCARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The *Standard* reports that a tram strike in Cairo has led to serious rioting.

The cars which were running were attacked by the lower classes, and much damage was done.

British troops have been ordered to be in readiness and will patrol the streets to-day.

LATER,

Reuter's Correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that there has been no tramstrike but only a cab strike which is now ended. The cab drivers were assisted by the rabble and wrecked the tram cars. The Government does not doubt but that the Nationalists were concerned in the movement. The insolent tone of the Nationalist Press continues.

DISASTER ON THE NEVA.

Ship Capsized by an Ice-floe.

MANY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Telegrams St. from Petersburg state that a steamer with sixty passengers was crossing the Neva last evening, when she collided with a large ice-floe, turned over, and quickly sank. The passengers were in a state of panic. There were few life-belts. Two other steamers picked up fifteen persons, but none of the others reached the bank, a swift current carrying them under the ice-floes.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN CHILI.

Ashes Thrown One Hundred and Fifty Miles.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The volcanic lake of Kasuelhuapi, in Chili, has broken into fierce eruption, accompanied by strong earthquakes.

The people are fleeing. Many cattle have been killed.

The deposit of ashes reaches 150 miles.

THE MURDER OF DR. MANCHAMP.

French Demands Conceded.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The *Standard* states that the Sultan of Morocco has agreed to all the French demands in connection with the murder of Dr. Manchamp.

These demands comprise the exemplary punishment of the murderers, the payment of compensation to the family of the murdered man, the imprisonment of the Governor of Marrakesh, and the fulfilment of previous demands made by France.

LORD CURZON'S HEALTH.

Further Improvement.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

It is hoped that Lord Curzon will be able to leave his bed in a few days.

STRAITS LOAN ISSUED.

Money Wanted for the Docks.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Straits Settlements four per cent. loan of £5,000,000, for the Singapore Docks, has been issued in the form of five-year bonds, convertible at the option of the holder, at any time during their currency, into Straits 3½ per cent. Inscribed

The price of issue is ninety-nine. Shareholders in the Dock Company will be given preference in allotment.

PERSIAN MINISTRY.

Amines Sultan Stopped at Enzeli.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Persian Minister of the Interior has withdrawn his resignation.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at Teheran announces that Amines Sultan, the former Vizier, has reached Enzeli, but that the people have refused to allow him to land without the consent of Parliament, the necessary authority being voted by a large majority.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Increase of Customs Duties.

BRITISH STIPULATION OF CHECK.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A protocol recording the Powers' acceptance of 3 per cent. increase in the customs duties will be signed at Constantinople to-day. It contains a British stipulation reserving the right to the Powers to reconsider their acceptance of the arrangement in the event of the Porte's non-observance of its obligations during the seven years for which the increase is granted.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Arabia*, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. to-day.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Satisfactory Work.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Newspapers are generally pleased with the week's work of the Colonial Conference as being calculated to considerably facilitate the common business of the Empire. They commend the spirit of caution and compromise displayed. The Conference has considered the question of Colonial representation on the Committee of Imperial Defence and has adopted a resolution authorising the Colonies to refer local questions to that Committee. The Conference has decided that future Conferences shall be styled Imperial. That the Premier shall be President and that the Secretary to the Colonies shall be Vice-President.

According to the terms of the resolution the Conference will meet every four years to discuss questions of common interest to His Majesty's Government and his Governments of self-governing dominions beyond the seas. There will be a permanent secretarial staff which will be under the direction of the Secretary to the Colonies and will be entrusted with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Conference and of conducting the correspondence relating to its affairs.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Arrival at Suez.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The King of Siam has arrived at Suez and is proceeding to Naples.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Feted at Gibraltar.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Japanese Fleet has been feted at Gibraltar and hospitalities have been exchanged.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO DEHRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 22.

From early morning the principal Civil and Military Officers called at Circuit House to wish good-bye to the Viceroy who left after breakfast at 9-30 by motor in cool clear weather with Major Fielding D. S. O. Military Secretary, Lord Francis Scott, A. D. C., and Major Watson C. I. E., 2nd Gurkhas, for Mohanghat where he is due at ten o'clock, the Viceroy resolving to have a final day's outing in the Door forests. Before leaving the party carried their guns and lunch will be arranged at Mohun by Captain Keighly, Adjutant, Viceroy's Body Guard, who preceded to arrange and put up at the inspection bungalow. The remaining party leave at four this evening by a Special, arriving at 7-40 at Saharanpore where the Viceroy will join.

The Viceroy thoroughly enjoyed his first visit to Dehra and had pleasant relaxation from official routine, profiting by the change. Dehra also is honoured by the visit which is calculated to enhance its future.

This morning Lady Violet and the A. D. C.'s drove out in the Viceregal brake, Lady Violet handsomely driving the team.

MADRAS HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Seventh Judge Sanctioned.

MR. SANKARAN NAIR TO BE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

The long expected orders by the Secretary of State regarding the Madras High Court appointments have at last been received. The two acting incumbents the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Wallis and the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Miller, I. C.S, have been confirmed in their appointments which were rendered vacant by the retirement of the late Sir James Davies and Lewis Moore.

Mr. Sankaran Nair C. I. E., whose claims to one vacancy have been demanded as a right by the Madras Mahajana Sabha and other Indian public bodies, has been appointed Advocate-General; the latter is the first Vakil of the Madras High Court He has been installed permanently in this appointment. Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar who has been acting in this appointment for the last few months retires.

It has also been announced that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the seventh Judge. It has not yet transpired who will be appointed.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sir George Arbuthnot's Arrest Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

An application was made to the High-Court this morning by Mr. Osborne on behalf of a certain number of creditors before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, that action be taken by the Court under Section 47 of the Insolvency Act to commit Sir George Arbuthnot to custody. Counsel stated on evidence it was perfectly clear the insolvent had travelled beyond the sphere of purely civil law; if he was in the future removed from the jurisdiction of the Court any future proceeding or action which might be taken by the creditors would be entirely futile. Arguments on this motion had not concluded when the Court rose for lunch.

PLAGUE ON S.S. "LHASA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 22.

Two of the saloon crew of "Lhasa" which arrived on Saturday night with the English mails were, on examination by the Port Health Officer, yesterday, were discovered to be suffering from plague. Another saloon hand is also suspected of sickening for plague and all the three were promptly despatched to the Civil Hospital. All hands on the steamer were at once despatched to the detention camp with their effects for purposes of fumigation and disinfection. The Health Officer personally attended to the thorough disinfection of the steamer and all the required precautions were taken. The men appear to have contracted the disease in Bombay.

THE COHEN CASE.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

Ezekiel Saleh Abraham Cohen who was arrested in London and brought here on charges of having cheated several persons in Calcutta and Madras by false representations was to-day committed for trial to the Sessions and committed to bail for Rs. 50,000.

HEAVY FIGHTING AMONGST AFRIDI TRIBES.

A Long Encounter Ended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 22.

There has been some sharp fighting between the Khambar Khel and Malkbin Khel Afridis on the Kajuri plain close to Peshawar owing to a dispute over the ownership of some caves and cultivable land. As many of the Afridi clans own land thereabouts and the rights are badly defined Kajuri plain is a favourite battle ground. On this occasion the fighting has been so prolonged that defences have been constructed and casualties have been numerous. The interest among the Afridis of the Peshawar Garrison is intense, so much so that a native officer, a Khambarkhel, actually asked his Commanding Officer for permission to go on leave with a rifle, and 20 rounds of Government ammunition.

Badshah Khan, Khan of Dir, and Mian Gul Jan, his younger brother have apparently decided on a truce for the time being. All the fighting has ceased and the Lakshars have broken up and dispersed to their homes.

THE BARADEVI MELA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 21.

Mr. Tudball, the District Judge, yesterday evening, formally opened a Swadeshi Exhibition at Juhi in connection with the Jain *mela* now proceeding. The Exhibition represents the enormous variety of textile fabrics of Indian manufacture and specimens of Indian-made hand looms by which these fabrics are made. Mr. Tudball made a short speech commending the effort of the Jains to foster indigenous industries. The Baradevi *Mela*, the largest annual *mela* of its kind held here, began to-day, and has attracted enormous number of people from these provinces and outlying districts. The *mela* closes to-night with grand spectacular illuminations and a nautch.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

The Eurasian Permanent Way Inspector of the Assam-Bengal Railway, who entered a female compartment and used criminal violence towards a young Indian widow, has been sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate at Sealdah to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 21.

In the case of alleged misappropriation on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in which the Stationmaster of Harchandpur was prosecuted, he has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Magistrate of Rae Bareli.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Telegraphs and Railways.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

The Telegraph Committee's report has been received at Simla. The members are unanimous in their recommendation. The report is not to be published for some time yet.

The Sara Bridge Committee's report will now be considered by the Government of India, and it is not improbable that some of the local Government's interests in the scheme may be called in to give their opinion.

POLICE VS. PRESS.

Judgment Delivered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

Mr. Justice Chitty delivered judgment to-day in the case of the six Calcutta Police Officers against the *Indian Daily News* claiming Rs.20,000 damages for libel arising out of comments on the Sova Bazar murder case. He held that the plaintiffs could not sue jointly, but on an amended plaint each one could proceed separately. It is decided to go on with Inspector Laheri as plaintiff, a fresh suit being filed. Similar suits against the *Statesman* and *Bengalee* were completely withdrawn, the plaintiffs paying costs of the two latter.

THE PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Choosing a New Surat Delegate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 21.

A meeting of the Parsi Anjuman was convened this evening by Davar Sahib Kaikhusroo Edalji Modi, head of the Parsi community of Surat, at his Daria Mehel, at the request of the Collector, to send up two or more names of persons eligible for filling the vacant post of delegate of the Surat Parsi Matrimonial Court, created by the death of Khan Bahadur Kuvarji Sabawala. It was resolved that the names of Mr. Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan and Drs. Edal Behram and Khambata should be submitted, they having obtained the highest votes respectively, out of the five names proposed. A vote of thanks to Davar Kaikhusroo, proposed by Dr. Dosabhai and carried with acclamation, ended the proceedings.

N.-W. RAILWAY STRIKE AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 22.

It is reported from Ferozepore that about a week ago, a strike was threatened by the native locomotive running staff of North-Western Railway. Telegrams had been sent to the head of the Department stating that if the grievances were not redressed by a certain date, concerning which a memorial had gone to the fountain head, memorialists would be constrained to strike. The head of the Department gave the men an assurance that a full hearing would be accorded to their case and this has averted further trouble for the time being.

CHOLERA ON THE KASHMIR FRONTIER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 22.

Cholera has broke out at Baramula and Patan on the Murree Srinagar road and at Islamabad in the east of the Valley. Srinagar is as yet, free.

DEATH OF A HINDU LADY EDUCATIONIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

A remarkable Hindu lady, known to the Indian community as Mataji Maharani Apaswmi, died at Benares on Saturday of cancer. She was the head of the Girls' School in Calcutta on orthodox Hindu lines.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

THE NAVIGATION CONFERENCE.

POSITION OF BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

LONDON, APRIL 6

The proceedings of the Navigation Conference were resumed yesterday.

The representatives of the British shipowners contended, it was absolutely impossible for the United Kingdom's population to maintain the present British Mercantile Marine without the aid of foreigners and lascars. The owners, they contended, were often ignorant of the conditions existing at ports their ships visited, and were, therefore, unable to comply with the divergent standards of requirements, which must act as tollbars to the British marine, and as a bounty to foreigners, if the same disabilities were not imposed upon them. It was doubtful if the proposed wages obligation would be advantageous to Australia, as higher charges for oversea traffic would be inevitable, if oversea ships were compelled to abandon the coastal traffic. It would be impossible to frame a uniform bill of lading.

Respecting the proposed retrospective character of the regulation regarding accommodation for crews and ventilation conveniences, Sir Joseph Ward (N.Z.) moved that the colonial limit of accommodation should apply to existing vessels, except when a Minister was satisfied that the required structural alterations would be unreasonable the shipowner having the right to appeal to the courts.

After a long discussion, Mr. Norman Hill (Shipowners) substituted for the original proposal a motion providing that the Australasian Governments instead of imposing new conditions involving structural alterations on vessels built prior to the enactment of such conditions, should require that only existing vessels which the local authorities consider to be insanitary and unhealthful should be brought into a sanitary and healthful condition to the satisfaction of the authorities.

Mr. W. M. Hughes (Australia) urged that the law ought to apply to all ships, but if the required structural alterations were practically impossible, a Minister might grant exemption regarding the cubic space, provided that the sanitary arrangements and ventilation compiled with the new regulations. If necessary Parliament would probably allow old ships two years to comply with the requirements of the law.

On a division being taken, Mr. Hughes (Australia) and Mr. J. Havelock Wilson (British Seamen) dissented from Mr. Hill's motion.

The motion was carried.

Sir William Lyne (Australia), with a view to preventing crimping, moved that no seaman be permitted to engage as an able seaman aboard any British ship, if he could not show he was entitled to that rating.

The motion was amended by the addition of the words, "the period of sea service being three years," and carried.

Referring to the adoption of the manning scale for seamen, Mr. Norman Hill (Shipowners) explained that owing to the enormous increase in labour-saving appliances, a manning scale based on tonnage, coal consumption, and horse-power would prove a delusion, and a serious check to the introduction of labour-saving appliances. He opposed the manning scale for officers and deckhands. Australasia's right to make a manning scale for colonial ships was, he said, not questioned.

Mr. Hughes (Australia) contended that the Conference ought to approve of the principle of a manning scale for all British ships.

Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, Controller-General of the Board of Trade, who presided in the absence of the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, ruled that the Conference was not empowered to discuss what the British mercantile marine should do.

Mr. Hughes interjected: "How then, is it possible to secure uniform legislation?" He characterised as amazing Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that there was no prospect of any alteration in the British navigation laws for another twelve or twenty years.

The Chairman asked that Mr. Hughes's awkward question be postponed.

Mr. Hughes gave notice of motion approving of the adoption of the manning scale on all British ships. This, he said, would raise the question of the scope of the Conference's powers.

Sir Wm. Lyne proposed that no person be employed as an officer aboard any British ship registered in Australia, or engaged in the Australian coastal trade, if he were not a British subject, and thoroughly conversant with the English language.

The motion was carried, although Mr. Hughes asked that a vote be not taken until the Conference had decided his motion regarding the powers of the Conference. The Imperial delegates abstained from voting.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Institute of Marine Engineers yesterday. Mr. A. Hislop expressed the opinion that the Navigation Conference would be the means of improving the status of British seamen.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY BILL.

REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF THE MEASURE.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Imperial Government has definitely abandoned the idea of introducing the Irish University Bill during the present session of Parliament.

Ministers believe, adds the correspondent, that the Irish Devolution Bill will occupy a very large part of the remainder of the session, and they fear that both the Cabinet and the rank and file of the Liberal Party contain a strong element of opposition to Mr. Bryce's scheme.

[Mr. James Bryce, who resigned the portfolio of Chief Secretary for Ireland, in order to take up the position of British Ambassador at Washington, speaking in Dublin before relinquishing office, announced the intention of the Government to create in the Irish capital a new college without any kind of theological test or grant of public funds for theological purposes. He added that the Royal University, in Dublin, would be dissolved, and that the Dublin University would become the national scholastic institution, and include Trinity College (Dublin), the projected new college in Dublin, and colleges in Belfast and Cork.]

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS EXPECTED TO OCCUPY TEN SITTINGS.

The Colonial Conference, which will be opened by Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will sit three times a week. It is expected that the business will occupy at least 10 sittings.

COLONIAL MILITIA SCHEME.

The Navy League has decided to memorialise the colonial Premiers and urge co-operation with the motherland in the establishment of colonial militia forces, composed of officers and men employed in the colonial mercantile marine.

The League recommends that Imperial naval reserve vessels be stationed in colonial ports to enable the militia forces to drill on board and cruise. The League recommends, further, that the officers and men in the colonial militia forces be interchangeable with those in the Imperial forces.

PREFERENCE AND PRINCIPLE.

The *Spectator* contends that the concession of a tariff preference to British goods would not interfere with the essential principle of the colonial fiscal system, viz., the protection of colonial manufacturers from outside competition. Great Britain, on the other hand, the *Spectator* adds, could not give preference to colonial goods without destroying the principle of a free market subject to revenue duties only.

STATEMENT BY SIR JOSEPH WARD.

Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, speaking at the annual meeting of the Institute of Marine Engineers declared that the colonial representatives at the forthcoming Conference would do anything to make better the link of affection between the old world and the new. The colonies, he added, wished to push and concentrate trade within the Empire.

He also presented to Lord Pirrie (president of the Institute and chairman of the Belfast Shipbuilding Co., Harland and Wolff, Ltd.) with a gold badge from the New Zealand branch of the Institute of Marine Engineers. He eulogised Lord Pirrie as a great captain of industry. Sir Joseph also presented a gold badge from the same branch to Mr. Archibald Denny, ship-builder.

CHINA'S AVERSION TO FOREIGNERS.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

Mr. Morrison, *Times'* correspondent at Pekin, states that China has indefinitely postponed the negotiations for raising an Anglo-German loan for the construction of the Tsin Tsin-Yangtsze trunk railway which would have given employment to large numbers of her famine-stricken people.

The postponement is, he declares, attributed to China's aversion to the introduction of foreign capital and supervision, notwithstanding that the Government sanctions pitiful appeals to foreigners for the relief of the existing distress.

BOILER ACCIDENT ON H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT."

THREE STOKERS BADLY SCALDED.

While H. M. S. *Dreadnought* was returning to England after establishing the long-distance battleship record by maintaining an average of 17 knots an hour on a run from Gibraltar to Trinidad (the most southerly of the British West Indies) one of her boiler-tubes burst, with the result that three stokers were badly scalded about the head and back. The injured men are now in the Haslar Naval Hospital at Gosport, near Portsmouth.

SCHOOLS FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

Specialists Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

One of the most important matters dealt with by a Special Committee held at Army Headquarters in Simla in August last was that of children's schools, the schooling number of children of British soldiers in India being approximately Rs 5,000. As a result of the Committee's recommendations the following R. A. M. C. Officers, specialists in opthalmology, have been engaged during the last two months in testing the eyesight of children in 14 selected stations in the three Commands:—Major T. W. Gibbard (Northern), Major F. Riddle (Western), and Major T. McDermott (Eastern). The lighting, the types of desks and seats, etc., were also carefully gone into. It may be noted that great and increased attention is now being paid to everything connected with both Army and Civil schools in the United Kingdom whilst at the forthcoming International Congress for Hygiene and Demography to be held at Berlin in September next the hygiene of childhood and schools (Section 3) will form one the leading subjects for discussion.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH" AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 22.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth" arrived here from the Persian Gulf yesterday and has been berthed along side the Erskine wharf.

Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind and Mr Mules, Collector, paid a visit to the steamer and the usual salute was fired for the former as he left the vessel. The "Hyacinth" remains here till Wednesday.

UNREST IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

A Dacca telegram, dated to-day, says that private wires from responsible sources report a serious disturbance at Jamalpore (Mymensingh) yesterday.

LATER

Telegrams of serious rioting by Mahomedans at Mala in Jamalpore (Mymensingh) are coming in from Hindu sources. They contain allegations that temples are defiled, idols smashed, Hindus assaulted and their shops looted, and that as the authorities all the while are inactive it is alleged that it is a clear indication that all this lawlessness was pre arranged with official sympathy. These statements need to be accepted with great caution.

LUCKNOW RACECOURSE.

A Grand Stand to be Built.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 22.

The Stewards of the Lucknow races have sanctioned the erection of a grand stand at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000. The building will be 150 feet in length and will be capable of accommodating over five hundred people. The present stand which is being demolished is of an antiquated pattern and has proved too small for the requirements of Lucknow racing. It is hoped to complete the new stand by October

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned as follows:—Lieut. C. D. W. Bamberger, R. E, No. 2 Coy., I. S. M. Corps, from 11th May to 9th July.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

Lieutenant Hume, 7th Lancers, has been selected for appointment to the Khyber Rifles.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major G. S. T. Bray and Major St. J. Killery, R. A. M. C.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Captain Kelly 3rd Hussars to the Egyptian Army.

The following Royal Field Artillery postings are ordered.—Major Willis from Adjutant 46th Brigade to 30th Battery; Captain G. R. V. Kinsman from Adjutant 32nd Brigade R. F. A. to "G" Battery R. H. A.; Major R. D. Wylde from 84th Battery to 140th Battery Cahir.

An important contribution to the discussion of the question of the future of the troops of Native States in India will appear in the next issue of the "Home United Service Magazine" from the pen of Colonel Grey, lately Commissioner of Delhi, who was a member of the famous Punjab Frontier Force in 1857. Colonel Grey recommends the transfer of the Imperial Service Troops from the control of the Indian Foreign Office to that of the Indian Commander-in Chief thereby rendering it possible to attach these Corps and also the other troops of Indian Chiefs to the existing British garrisons for training purposes in which case enough British officers could be lent to them to secure efficiency. This would enable Ruling Chiefs to feel that they were contributing materially to the defence of the British Empire instead of keeping up at present bodies of men which are practically useless as allies to British forces in the fighting line in time of war while they might be a source of embarrassment to the authorities if left behind in India when Regular forces of the Government of India had been despatched to the frontier. Colonel Grey's wide experience leads him to believe that such an arrangement would be warmly welcomed in Native States, and that it would result in appreciable addition to British strength.

SHEIKH Sadikali Sherali has been appointed Vazir of Khairpur State *vice* Sardar Mahomed E. Yakub Khan deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Porter, Master of the Calcutta Mint, is leaving India in June for Europe and contemplates visiting the principal continental mints.

ESPERANTO.

III

BY DR. JOHN POLLEN.

THERE are some words in Esperanto that are written, ordinarily, merely as root words—and take no grammatical terminations. These words are chiefly Conjunctions, Adverbs, Prepositions, Pronouns, or Particles.

PLAIN ROOT WORDS.

As an example of such simple root words, we may take "kaj," the word adopted by Dr. Zamenhof, to give the meaning "and" The British learner usually begins by calling this word "kadge" forgetting that the 'j' is always pronounced like 'y' in Esperanto. 'Kaj' is, of course, the old (and modern) Greek conjunctive 'kai' and is pronounced "kay." There are some who think that Dr. Zamenhof would have exercised a wiser discretion, had he adopted the French sound "et" for 'and.' But the 'kaj' (kie) is clear and distinct, and not so likely to be slurred in conversation as a less broad conjunction. The 'aj' of 'kaj' is pronounced very much like the 'ie' in our English word 'lie,' so 'kaj' sounds something like the "ky" in 'sky'.

YEA AND NAY.

The Esperanto 'yes' is expressed by 'jes'—pronounced like the English 'yes' with a slight drawl or prolongation of the sound to give it breadth and the 'nay' is "no" (pronounced like the English 'nay') These are the affirmatives and negatives in Esperanto. But even these simple elementary roots can be converted into nouns, adjectives or verbs at pleasure by Zamenhof's admirably clear and comprehensive system of

WORD BUILDING.

The addition of 'O' will turn 'jes' or 'ne' into a noun! The addition of 'a' will give these words an adjectival force and 'e' will render them adverbs. The regular verbal endings will turn even these little particles into verbs and we can easily get such useful forms as mi 'nesas' "I say no," (from 'nei' to deny,) and "mi jesas" 'I say yes,' (from 'jesi'—to affirm.)

In the same way from the simple root 'plej' (pronounced 'playe') = 'most' which with the definite article 'la' before it gives the superlative of the adjective you can get a noun or an adjective. And even 'pli' (pronounced 'plee'), which followed by 'ol (= than) gives you the comparative, can be treated in the same way.

'Mal' prefixed to any word reverses the root meaning of the word and expresses the exact opposite. Thus, "mal" prefixed to pli:= "more" renders it "less," Mal-bona—means bad—the exact opposite of 'bono; 'good'; and Mal-bela 'ugly,' the opposite of 'bela' 'pretty.' Malsana 'ill' is opposed to 'sana' 'well. This simple device to represent opposites saves the use of innumerable distinct words, and takes a burden off the memory at once! But in the case of certain expressions, such as

'BLACK AND WHITE'

for instance—where the one idea is not the exact opposite or reverse of the other—'mal' would be out of place and cannot be used logically. There is no contradiction between 'black' and 'white'; and an absolutely 'pure white' is, we are told, an impossibility. White is merely a modification of black or some blackishness. The one does not absolutely negative or reverse the idea of the other—so 'Esperanto,' which is throughout a logical as well as a regular and simple language, adopts two words to express 'White' and 'Black' and these two words are those accepted by the majority of languages, viz., "Blanka" and "Nigra." The particle 'ne' can, of course, be prefixed to a word where it is found necessary to negatively qualify its meaning without affirming complete opposition and so such a combination as 'ne Nigra' 'not quite black' would be allowable, though somewhat anomalous and unusual.

SI:= SHE—ONLY FEMININE ROOT IN ESPERANTO.

While on the subject of opposites it might be noticed here that there is only one feminine root in 'Esperanto'—and that is the word for she—All the other feminines are formed from the root word by adding 'in' (pronounced 'een') before the final.

Thus we get patro:= a father, patrino:= a mother, frato:= a brother, fratino:= a sister, Bovo:= an ox, Bovino:= a cow, Koko:= a cock, Kokino:= a hen, and so on.

In this way the necessity for different root words to denote male and female has been dexterously avoided—and the human memory has been spared another burden.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

In the simplication of this neutral language one of Dr. Zamenhof's greatest triumphs has undoubtedly been his elaboration of a simple and consistent system of affixes, and suffixes to qualify the meaning of the root word. There are some thirty of these affixes—and such is the nicety of the Tongue that each of these affixes has a distinct root meaning of its own. Thus 'mal' as we have seen denotes 'opposite idea.'

'Ek' used as a prefix denotes a commencing or momentary action. Thus 'kanti' to sing—'ekkanti' to start-singing' 'lerni' to learn ek-lerni to start learning, 'brili' to shine 'ek brili' to flash.

Similarly the prefix 'dis' itself means 'separation'—and 're' equals return or repetition.

'Ar' denotes a collection of things and added to the root will give such words as 'Vortaro' a 'dictionary,' 'Arbaro,' 'a wood' 'homaro' 'Mankind' from such words as 'Vorto,' a 'word,' 'arbo' a 'tree,' homo, a 'man.'

'Et' denotes diminution and added to the root makes such a word, as 'lago,' a lake into 'lageto, a pond.' By the use of this little particle 'et' "combined' with 'ec' (denoting abstract qualities) and "em (meaning propensity or disposition) it would be easy to express by one word in Esperanto such terms of endearment as

"YOU-SWEET-LITTLE-DUCK-OF-A-DARLING"

which it would take many words to convey in any other language.

It is indeed the flexibility given to the tongue by these elastic-like little particles that enables Esperanto to lend itself so readily to melodious madrigals and amatory addresses.

The long open vowels in Esperanto commend it to the singer as a language of song equal in sweetness and clearness to Italian and the comparative absence of the sibilant prevents that hissing sound which is of such constant recurrence in the songs of the singers of the North.

'Esperanto' can thus be re-commended to songsters and those about to marry; Like the seats celebrated by Goldsmith it can be described as "for talking age and whispering lovers made,"

ESPERANTO CAN BE LEARNT WITHOUT A TEACHER.

But how can I learn without a teacher? Is an objection constantly urged by those reluctant to take the first plunge into 'Esperanto.'

The answer to this question ought to be the command 'Just try!' Do it!

Begin! and you will soon find that you are getting along swimmingly. 'Esperanto' has been so simply and logically constructed that, with the help of a little Manual and Dictionary, many people have taught themselves to read and correspond after a few hours' study.

FORM GROUPS!

Of course to thoroughly master the language and to speak it fluently will take time—and the best way to get practice in speaking, etc., is to form little groups or clubs and to meet together to converse and read plays or stories or to sing songs and play games in Esperanto. Such Clubs, called groups, have been established all over the Continent and in Great and Greater Britain, India and Japan. There are groups on the Afghan border, in Kathiawar, in Surat, in Calcutta, at Agra, on the Kolar Gold fields and in the Panjab. And fresh groups are now being formed in Sind, Ahmedabad, Godhra, and elsewhere.'

'Esperanto Consulates' are also being established in the chief Cities in Europe to supply Esperantist Traders or Travellers with the local knowledge and assistance they may require.

People frequently ask where can we get Esperanto books and Magazines?

The Central British Esperantist Association, Arundel Street, London, can supply these, but Esperanto books are also obtainable at the leading Book-sellers in Bombay and Calcutta, who will gladly supply books to groups Consulates and Individuals.

DELHI has learnt, not promptly, nor fully, but half-heartedly, writes the Lahore paper, the difficult lesson that if a plague epidemic will not leave a city, the city must leave the plague epidemic. An idea of organised evacuation on a large scale has come into the mind of the Delhi Municipal Committee and the hope is that every year when the plague comes in the people will go out, and so save their lives.

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

A Narrative of the Mutiny.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION.

III.

On the 24th of February, 1857, a small guard of the 34th Royal Fusiliers arrived in the station of Barhampore, distant from Calcutta about one hundred twenty miles. As was customary in such cases, the of the 19th Royal Fusiliers, then stationed at B pore, feasted the men of the 34th Guard and of co quired after the doings of their comrades at Barra The 34th men made a clean breast of it; they all their grievances into the sympathising ears entertainers; not an item in the catalogue was left out —the cartridges, the beef fat, Lord Canning's supposed mission—all were enumerated; the determination of the Barrackpore brigade to mutiny on the first convenient occasion was dwelt upon: nothing, in short, was omitted which could possibly work upon the feelings of their listeners.

It is a remarkable fact, illustrative of the Native character, that in a regiment numbering a thousand men, composed of Mahomedans and Hindus, of high caste and low caste, not a single man, after hearing the astounding stories of the 34th Guard, thought it worth while to go to his Commanding Officer or to the Adjutant of the Regiment and inquire into their truth. They had been associated for years with their European officers; had marched with them from station to station; had received from them the kindest treatment; and, moreover, were conscious of the pride with which they were regarded, and of the implicit confidence placed in them by all. Yet, on hearing—for the first time, perhaps—tales which were brought them by men of another regiment, of a vast conspiracy brewing against the Government, not one of them reported the circumstance or even enquired if it were true! The acute sensitiveness peculiar to the natives on matters affecting their caste doubtless induced them to accept all they heard as literal truth. For a whole day they brooded over it. In making the morning report to their Officers on the 25th of February, 1857, their demeanour was quite respectful: there was not an outward sign of the excitement which reigned within; but their feelings had been too much worked upon to allow this passive submission a longer away. A slight circumstance supplied the igniting spark. On that day, Colonel Mitchell, Commanding the 19th, ordered a parade for exercise, with blank ammunition, for the following morning. In the evening the blank cartridges were served out to the men. They were of the very same description as those which, for a century past, had been used by the Bengal Army. These particular cartridges had, in fact, been made up before even an Enfield rifle had reached India, and had been made over to the 19th Magazine by the 74th Royal Fusiliers on the latter leaving the station. In ordinary circumstances, no objection whatever would have been made by any sepoy to use similar cartridges. But the passions of the men had been roused; their feelings had been so excited that they could no longer control them; they were beyond the power of reason; they felt satisfied that their caste was to be taken away by means of cartridges, and their excitement persuaded them that these were the fatal messengers. They at first refused to receive them, and it was only when their Commanding Officer threatened all recusants with court-martial that they took them in gloomy silence. That night they held a consultation. The "multitude of counsellors" gave new energy to their fears, and, in a moment of fanatical frenzy, the regiment rose as one man and took possession of their arms, shouting defiance. Intelligence of these facts was promptly conveyed to the Commanding Officer, Colonel Mitchell. Two courses were open to him; the only troops at the station, besides the 19th, were a detachment of Native Cavalry and a Battery of Native Artillery; the night was pitch dark and no movement could be made with any certainty; he might either, therefore, have despatched the Cavalry and Artillery to guard the public buildings, the treasury, etc., and await the early dawn for ulterior operations, or he might at once march down on the lines and endeavour to coerce the mutineers. The first course seemed the most prudent, and was urged upon by him; however, he adopted the other, and moved as quickly as possible on the mutinous regiment. The night was so dark that he was compelled to use torches to enable him to find the way. In this manner, and with difficulty, he moved on.

In the meanwhile, the 19th seized their arms, remained drawn up in front of their lines, waiting apparently for their European Officers to take the initiative. The ground near their lines was interspersed with tanks here and there, and on these, by the light of the torches, they beheld the Artillery and Cavalry advancing. Had they been thoroughly evil-disposed, it would have been easy for them, in darkness as they were, to have picked off their officers and the artillery-men, whilst the nature of the ground and the darkness of the night would have prevented all idea of danger from the Cavalry. They were, however, more excited than ill-disposed, and with arms in their hands they waited the first movement of their Officers.

On his part, Colonel Mitchell could not have been insensible to the insecurity of his own position; he was marching at the head of natives against natives. Could he depend upon them? It was at all events doubtful. Were he to give the order to charge or to fire, was he certain he would be obeyed? And if he were not obeyed, not only would there be three regiments in revolt instead of one, but the lives of the residents of that and the surrounding stations would be jeopardised. Besides which he found, as had been pointed out to him, that the nature of the ground and the darkness of the night would prevent the possibility of his acting efficiently against the mutineers.

Something, however, must be done. After deliberately weighing every circumstance of his position, he deemed it most prudent to try, in the first instance, the effect of conciliatory measures. He accordingly addressed the men of the 19th; he pointed out to them the absurdity of their fears and the enormity of their offence, and conjured them to give up their arms and return peaceably to their lines.

The 19th, on their part, were not over-anxious to push matters to extremities; their excitement was beginning to wear off, and many of them felt a little ashamed of themselves. Still, they were sensible of the advantage of their position, and seemed resolved not to act under coercion. In reply, therefore, to their Colonel, they expressed their readiness to return to their lines and to restore their arms to the proper place, provided only the Artillery and Cavalry were first moved away.

To this military concession

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF A SUPERFLUOUS SUB.

The Great Peace-Picnic.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Gazette*.)

The Chup party arrived late all together in a dhumney. Everyone gazed at them. Twinkles and I were in a group near Mrs. Hely, a pretty little woman, wife of an I. M. S. man, O'Harney, who had pushed himself to the front, returned to us looking a trifle crestfallen. "Behold", he said dejectedly. "Rather a large female", said Mrs. Juvens, who never cared twopence what she said,—"large expanse of frontage, desirable residence to let."

"One of Nature's bulbous plants," said O'Harney, in tones of profound sadness.

"Oh do be quiet," said little Mrs Hely. "It is too bad!" "It is", said O'Harney. "Wherefore sharpen our wits at nature's exuberances, and protuberances? Ya-hoo! I'm in form to-day! Anyone got an almanack?" "Why?" asked Mrs. Hely.

"It must be near the full of the moon," said the irrepressible O'Harney. It always affects me like this! The beauty was undoubtedly well-de eloped. Her face was pleasant; she was not bad looking; but that is about all one can say. The half-sister was an artist I believe; I know she was a talker. I took her into dinner once, and she talked me nearly silly. As for Ma-in-law, oh ye gods! she had a voice like a cracked fog horn. Every time she opened her mouth, her son-in-law looked like a tortured worm. And that woman had had two husbands! I can quite understand her outliving them "How did she manage to hook even one?" I asked O'Harney.

"The poor beggars got within range of that voice, and were powerless," she said solemnly. "She copped them fair!" Mrs Peace called me into requisition to attend to the strangers. Captain Chup seemed to take a fancy to me on the spot. He took me solemnly on one side in an earnest manner and he continued the same course of conduct at intervals with different chaps in turn. My appreciation of him was too premature. We all compared notes afterwards, and found he had asked each one the same question! I don't know what was the matter with the chap; but the poor fellow was to be pitied. We discussed suitable nicknames for the new arrivals. We hesitated between Megaphone Foghorn and Bull f og for the Ma-in-law, but eventually decided on the last mentioned epithet. I suggested "Talking Machine" for the artist one, but Twinkles said she reminded him more of a sparrow, so "Sparrow" she remained. Mrs. Moon talked less incessantly perhaps, but when she started, it came out with more force in one deliberate stream, which no power on earth could stop. It was like one of those "cicada" beetles, and that by the way, was her principal nickname. There was nothing particular about Mrs. Chup to call for a nickname, but she was generally known as "The Light that Failed", a gentle allusion to the disappointment concerning her reputed beauty. That idea originated with the "Biby." We asked her opinion of the fascinating Chup. "The Flower of the Flock" returned the frisky old "Biby," and the name clung to Chup.

Tea passed off cheerfully enough, once the initial difficulties with the kettle were overcome. The latter would not boil for a long time. Mrs. Peace blamed the servants, but I think it was because so many of us kept taking the lid off to see if it was boiling; and also the wood was damp. This was a proper picnic—cloth spread on the ground, etc. We had to sit on dhumney cushions though, the ground was so wet.

Poor old Pry looked rather glum sitting crossed legged on the cushions Mrs. Stiff looked a massive ruin, and Colonel Juvens reminded one of a sack stretched to its utmost limits. The "Bul-frog" bore some genuine resemblance to that creature. Elderly people do not appear to advantage at picnics, and no one looks their best huddled up on a cushion on a very damp day. Not everyone likes sitting with their feet in puddles. But the spirit of peace and good will was too strong even for the weather. And when the sun came out, and the earth began to dry,—even Moon looked comparatively happy. "The Flower of the Flock" got so festive after five cups of tea, he suggested we should all play "The Stool of Repentance." One or two older men emitted a sort of low growl, but the rest of us hailed it with enthusiasm which was a bit overdone;—but Chup never saw it. "Good old Chup", said Twinkles.

"Proud to have met you Sir," said O'Harney. "Three cheers for Chup!" We yelled ourselves hoarse to hide the general laughter. A mild look of astonishment dawned in Chup's goggly eyes, but I really think he felt rather pleased.

"Poor chap, let him have a little pleasure," said Twinkles. Well, after tea, we played "The Stool of Repentance" and sent Chup to "sit on it." I fancy his idea was to have placed Ma-in-law in that position, and then said something smart about her. Chup withdrew, while we concocted uncomplimentary remarks about him. I collected the remarks. Ma-in-law took ages thinking what she should say.

"Say he's like a cabbage run to seed", suggested O'Harney gravely. "Not much like a cabbage," said that awful voice. "Stick of rhubarb," said O'Harney.

"That will suit him," said Ma-in-law gruffly. She was not far wrong;—there was a rhubarb look about his face. The unlucky Chup accused Mrs. Stiff of that particular remark, whereas that lady had said nothing more offensive about him, than that he was a nice healthy looking young man. Mrs. Stiff visibly bridled, and observed she was not in the habit of making that kind of remark, at which Ma-in-law gave forth a sound meant to be a smothered chortle I think, but which set all one's teeth on edge. I hastened on quickly to the next remark. "Somebody says you are absolutely fascinating." Twinkles vowed he heard the "Bull-frog" snort contemptuously at this juncture.

"That is you," said Chup to Mrs. Juvens.

"Bless the man,—no," exclaimed the "Biby." We all laughed till we were exhausted. Chup must have been born under an unlucky star. When his turn was over, we dropped that game, and the more vigorous members of the party played "twos and threes." Moon joined in, and so did Chup, who came away from a mysterious confabulation with Mrs. Juvens. It was a joy for ever to see Chup run. I noticed he kept looking in the "Biby's" direction with a pained puzzled expression.

"A bit queer, isn't she"? he remarked at length, nodding towards the "Biby".

"Sharp as a needle, man," I returned.

"Seems unusual," returned Chup thoughtfully.

"What did she say?" I asked.

"I have to be careful, Captain Chup, my husband is a very jealous man.—What on earth did she say that to me for?" I yelled with laughter, I simply could not help it. The "Biby" was a jolly soul, and no mistake.

"If you will attribute nice remarks to married ladies, you must take the consequences,' said O'Harney's voice behind. "We know now why Chup likes the "Stool of Repentance". "But I thought it was the kind of thing an old lady—" began the bewildered Chup.

"Hush!" said O'Harney, "No lady out here is old."

"You are a gay dog Chup," said Twinkles joining in.

"What has he been saying?" said the awful voice of the "Bull-frog" suddenly. Chup looked as if his blood had suddenly curdled.

"I will not repeat his conversation," said O'Harney gravely. "Depravity always grieves me".

"Take care of him," said Twinkles in a sad tone.

"He's a good chap, Chup".

We turned and left them alone together, as they say in the last chapter of novels, the hero and heroine (with a difference.)

"I believe the 'Bull-frog' twigged we were making fun of them" said O'Harney, as we walked away.

"Cute old bird," said Twinkles, "she is the sharpest of the lot."

Now the rain came down again in earnest, and we all rushed to the trees. Then the lightening started, and some of the ladies began to shriek. O'Harney too yelled with vigour, till he started everyone laughing, except Mrs. Stiff, and Georgina Pry. The former lady looked at him severely, and made remarks to the effect that such levity was tempting Providence. Georgina was so frightened, she got cross and abused him. "Hold my hand then," said O'Harney, "I'm afraid, do hold my hand Miss Pry." Georgina grew still more cross and spluttered out some unintelligible remark. "Let us die together," continued O'Harney, midst roars of laughter. He looked the funniest sight imaginable, with one end of his collar (he would come in a collar) sticking out limply somewhere by one ear, and a little stream of water trickling down his face, as he leant back against the tree, and gazed upwards. "Don't look," he said, "Miss Pry will hold my hand. Ah it's no good, you may all look now, she won't do it," he added plaintively.

The storm would not leave off, so the party had to break up. Everyone went home in their own dhumney this time. The last person I saw was old Pry, standing outside his dhumney, and calling to his family to hurry up. He reminded me of a bedraggled crow. Chup's dhumney was next to ours, and harsh grating tones broke in upon our ears now and then, until in sheer self-defence, we had to sing a rousing chorus to shut out the horrid sounds. So was the Peace inaugurated.

U.

KARACHI DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The new Machinery for dealing with the drainage system of Karachi, including the drainage extension which has been in course of erection for some months past, is now in *situ*, says the *Sind Gazette*, and the engines started working last week. It was an interesting moment when the great silent machines, in their bravery of polished brass and steel, started suddenly into throbbing life as, with a turn of the steam valve every wheel and piston sprang into active motion. The work of setting up has been most excellently and solidly done and the Municipal Engineer and his staff have good reason to be proud of their handiwork. The Municipality have now, in this new installation, a valuable instrument for carrying on the important work of civic sanitation. Karachi, as our readers are aware, is drained on the Shone system. The working medium is compressed air, the working pressure of the air being fixed by the size and length of the discharge main and by the rise in level between the ejectors and the point where the sewage is discharged—in the case of Karachi, the sewage farm. Vessels called ejectors are provided at convenient places for draining a given area. The sewage is collected in the ordinary way and carried by gravitation through pipes to the ejectors. As soon as an ejector is full, the compressed air valve is automatically opened, and the sewage entrance valve closed. The pressure out of the ejector and along the discharge main and, as soon as the ejector is empty, the air valve is automatically closed and the compressed air in the ejector allowed to escape. The ejector then begins to fill once more and as soon as it is full the contents are again automatically discharged. This process continues so long as there is sufficient material to fill the ejector, and so long as the pressure and quantity of air is sufficient to do the work of expulsion.

The new air compressing machinery, by which this ingenious system is worked, consists in the first place of two Lancashire boilers with Galloway tubes. Each boiler is seven feet in diameter and twenty-eight feet in length and capable of evaporating 4,000 lbs. of water per hour. These boilers were made by Messrs. H. and T. Dank and supplied by Messrs. T. Cossee and Co. of Karachi. Then we have a compound condensing air compressor capable of compressing 1000 cubic feet of free air to 40 lbs. guage pressure per minute. The engine was made and supplied by Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers of London and Erith. The compressor is fitted with Riedler's valves, and the steam cylinders with Corliss valves and Fraser and Chalmer's patent governor. The diameter of the high pressure cylinder is 12 inches, of the low pressure cylinder 19 inches, and of the air cylinders 14½ inches. The stroke of all the cylinders is 30 inches. The Condenser is surface condensing supplied by the Worthington Pump Co., mounted on a combined air and circulating pump. With condensing water at 80° Fah. the Condenser will deal with 4,000 lbs of steam per hour and give a vacuum of not less than 25 inches of mercury.

As the quantity of water required for condensing purposes, some 16,000 gallons per hour, is not available, it was necessary to make arrangements to use the condensing water over and over again, in order that only the daily wastage should require to be made good. For this purpose a Worthington Cooling Tower has been erected. The Cooling Tower consists of a steel box 7'-3" × 6'3" in section and some 34 feet in height. The top of the box is fitted with distributing troughs, and from the troughs hang steel mats over which the water flows. On one side of the steel Tower at the bottom is a fan which drives a large volume of air upwards through the steel mats, meeting the falling water and cooling it. In the flue between the boiler and chimney is fitted a Green's Economiser through which the feed water is pumped on its way to the boiler. The water passing through the Economiser takes up heat from the flue gases, heat that would otherwise be wasted, and by this means the temperature of the water passing into the boiler is raised to about that of the water in the boiler, thus leading to a considerable saving in fuel. For example, suppose the steam pressure is 100 lbs gauge, and that the temperature of the hot well is 115° Fah, and the temperature of the water entering the boiler, after passing through the Economiser, is 338° Fah, the water would then be raised 338° —115° = 223°; and, for 4,000 lbs of water per hour, this would be 4,000 × 223 = 892,000 British Thermal units. Supposing each pound of coal burnt in the furnace is capable of yielding 10,000 British Thermal units, it would require 89 lbs of coal to supply the heat that is obtained from the waste gases by passing the water through the Economiser. Thus the Economiser saves about half a ton of coal during each 12 hours' work. The installation is, of course, supplied with all the usual accessories,—feed pump, injectors, steam traps, feed water meter, and all steam and exhaust piping. The boilers have been arranged to supply steam to the old engines so that the old boilers, which were very wasteful and were getting old, need not now be used except in emergency.

The Boiler and Engine-house cost nearly Rs. 15,000 to build exclusive of Engine foundations and setting of boilers. The Engine-house has, however, been made large enough to accommodate a second engine and compressor of the same size as the one now put up, thus making provision for future probable requirements. The cost of the installation may be taken as follows:—

	Rs.
Air Compressor with all steam piping, &c...	24,000
Boilers	13,500
Green's Economiser	2,112
Condenser	3,422
Cooling Tower	5,783
	48,817
Add auxiliary fittings, &c.....	6,356
Total for Machinery	55,173
Engine foundation & Boiler setting	7,200
Engine and Boiler House.....	14,655
Grand Total.....	77,028

The Drainage Extension which was begun on the 10th October 1905 is now complete up to the laying of the gravitating sewers. All the Ejector Stations, seven in number, have been put down, and each station is fitted with ejectors, all of which are practically in working order. All the ejectors have been connected with the Sewage Farm by the sealed discharge mains, and with the air compressor stations by air mains. It only now remains to lay gravitating sewers within the working sphere of each ejector and the drainage extension will be complete. At the present moment gravitating sewers are being laid in Sadar Bazar and Runchore Lines. In Sadar Bazar a fair length of sewers has already been laid, and it is expected that the Sadar Bazar ejectors will be brought into use by the 1st May next. In another six months the greater part of the Sadar will be connected with the drainage system and the end of the year will see the Runchore Lines and Ramswamy quarters connected. It is sincerely to be hoped that as the sewers are laid, the Municipality will insist on all houses being connected with them, otherwise the full benefit of the drainage extension will not be realised, and no small proportion of the large sum which has been laid out thereon, will be wasted expenditure.

THE small raid which occurred near Shabkadr upon the Peshawar border of Mohmand country last week is believed by the local authorities to have been the work of some Utman Khel marauders who are known to have been in that neighbourhood, The Zakha Khel Afridis who have given so much trouble during the past few months do not appear to have been concerned, and the incident must be looked upon as one of dacoities which are always liable to occur in the neighbourhood of the Nomans' land where the British and the independent territory meet.

THE Simla Municipality have been successful so far in keeping the plague which is occasioning such havoc in the Punjab plains at arm's length. Up to the present in this season only three cases have been imported into Simla, and as these all have been promptly discovered and isolated, the disease has failed to obtain a foothold.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOME RACING.

SPECIAL Telegrams to the *Asian* give the following particulars of racing at Home:—

THE NEWBURY SPRING P.

The Newbury Spring Cup (a handicap) of 1,250 sovs, a Cup value 50 sovs, and the remainder in specie second to receive 125 sovs and the third 50 sovs; winners after the publication of the weights (January 24, at noon) 5lb., of two races or of one value 450 sovs 7lb., or of one value 300 sovs 12lb. extra. One mile, straight, (35 entries, 3 of whom declared. Closed January 1.

Entrance 3 sovs, the only liability if struck out, 10 sovs extra if left in, and 10 sovs more for starters.

London, Saturday, April 13.

Mr R J Farquharson's Dalkeith, by Seneschal—Esperance, aged 7st 12lbs.....W Griggs 1
Mr L Robinson's Larino, by Ladas—Caserta, 4 years 6st 12lbs 2
Mr W R Wyndham's Nairobi, by Desmond—Amphithura, 4 years, 6st 2lbs 3
Capt Wood's Roseate Dawn, by Enthusiast—Honeydew, 6 years, 9st 0
Mr F Alexander's Andover, by Right-away—Sister to Lumley, 6 years, 8st 8lbs 0
Mr W Bass' Gold Riach, by Bend Or—Wasp, 4 years, 8st 7lbs 0
Mr J Buchanan's Noctuiform, by Multiform—La Notte, 5 years, 8st 5lbs 0
Mr J B Joel's Prince William, by Bill of Portland—La Vierge, 4 years, 8st 4lbs 0
M M Ephrussi's Champ D'Or, by War Dance—Eighteen Carat—5 years, 7st 12lbs 0
Duke of Devonshire's Fugleman, by Persimmon—Claque, 4 years, 7st 7lbs 0
Mr T Liddiard's Succory, by Symington—Bi-Metallism, 4 years, 7st 5lbs 0
M M Caillaut's Camisard, by The Bard—La Carmagnole, 5 years, 7st 3lbs 0
Mr W M Johnston's Dundreary, by St Frusquin—Kendale, 4 years, 7st 2lbs 0
Mr G Parrott's Truffle De Perigord, by Perigord—Bit of a Devil, 5 years, 6st 13lbs..... 0
Ld Coventry's Catapult, by Carbine—Marguerite II, 4 years, 6st 12lbs..... 0
Col H T Fenwick's Ospedale, by Orrieto—Dart, 4 years, 6st 9lbs 0
Mr S Darling's Fruitful, by Persimmon—Wedlock, 4 years, 6st 2lbs 0

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting:—5 to 1 against Larino, 8 to 1 against Dalkeith, 100 to 7 against Nairobi.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third. There was a lot of money from India for Dalkeith and this caused his price to harden at the finish. Time, 1min 46 1-5 sec.

THE FORTY EIGHTH SALE STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

Forty Eighth Sale Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 200 sovs added for yearlings purchased at public auction in 1905, colts to carry 9st, fillies and geldings 8st 11lbs, those bought for less than 500 gs, allowed 3lbs, for less than 200 gs, 6lbs, less than 1,000 gs, 10lbs, if claimed at the time of entry; horses for which a claim is made at Newmarket by 6-30 o'clock the evening before running to be sold for auction for 500 sovs, allowed 3lbs, if for 300 sovs 6lbs., if for 100 sovs 12lbs; R M 21 entries closed 7th November 1905.

London, Wednesday, April 17.

Hon Mr. A A Apcar's Auber, by Islington—Umbrosa ..... L Lyne 1
Ld Howard de Walden's by Diamond Jubilee—Capucine 2
Mr J Butter's Fitz Donovan by Donovan—Etal..... 3

(Winner trained by Mr. R, J. Farquharson.)

Betting: 100 to 8 on Auber
100 to 8 against Fitz Donovan
50 to 1 " Capucine gelding

Won in a canter by two lengths; same between second and third. Time 1min 44sec.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The Craven Stakes of 500 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each for starters; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes; for three-year olds, colts 8st 10lbs, fillies 8st 7lbs; Winners of a race value 190 sovs, 3lbs of one value 500 sovs, 7lbs of two races value each 500 sovs or one of 1,000 sovs 10lbs extra, maidens allowed 5lbs; entrance 5 sovs; R. M. 63 entries closed 19th September 1905.

LONDON, Thursday, 18th April.

Capt Greer's Slieve Gallian, by Gallinule—Reclusion ..... W. Higgs 1
Sir S Scott's by Ladas—Ardvourlie..... 2
Mr Wm Clarke's Linacre by Wolf's Crag—Lismane 3

(Winner trained by S. arling)

Betting: Evens Slieve Gallion 8 to 1 against Ardvourlie colt, 14 to 1 against Linacre.

Won by four lengths; one length between second and third. Twelve ran.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

London, Friday, 19th April.

2 to 1 agst Capt Greer's Slieve Gallion, by Gallinule—Reclusion J Darling.
13 to 2 agst Maj Eustace Loder's Galvani, by Laveno—Gallinaria P P Gilpin.
8 to 1 agst Ld Clonmell's All Black, by Gallinule—Vortex R Day.
10 to 1 agst Col E W Baird's Wool Winder, by Martagon—St Windeline H Enoch.
10 to 1 agst Ld Rosebery's Bezonian, by Velasquez—Gas S Blackwell.
10 to 1 agst Mr. E. Blanc's Quadi Halfa, by Persimmen—Yesterling In France.
12 to 1 agst Maj Eustace Loder's Baltinglass, by Isinglass—Isola P P Gilpin
12 to 1 agst Lord Derby's Olympian, by Orme—St Victorine Hon G Lambton.
12 to 1 agst Mr. R, Croker's Orby, by Orme—Rhoda B In Ireland.

PURCHASE OF A RACE HORSE FOR INDIA.

London, Friday, 19th April.

Mr. A. A. Apcar has purchased Golden Gleam for India.

The body of Major William Murray, of Ossemley Manor, Milton, near Lamington, was cremated at Woking on April 3. Major Murray, who was eighty-seven years of age, formerly belonged to the 97th Regt. and the 10th Hussars. His death recalls the remarkable Northumberland Street outrage of July 1861. The major, a fine athletic man in the prime of life, well known in financial and social circles in London, was walking through Hungerford Market one afternoon, when, as he subsequently deposed upon oath, he was accosted by a gentleman with whom he was not personally acquainted, but who introduced himself as Mr. Roberts, a solicitor, of Northumberland Chambers, Northumberland Street, Whitehall. "You are Major Murray, I believe," said the stranger, and upon the major admitting his identity Mr. Roberts, asked him whether it was not a fact that he was in want of capital for a company then in course of formation. Major Murray replied in the affirmative whereupon both proceeded to the office of Mr. Roberts. They had not been inside long before shots were heard, and then the noise of a desperate struggle and loud cries for help. In another moment a window was thrown open, and Major Murray, wild, dishevelled, and bleeding from several wounds, jumped into the yard of the adjoining house, where he was found half dead from exhaustion and loss of blood. In the meantime the police had arrived on the scene and forthwith forced an entrance into the office of Mr. Roberts. The room presented a terrible spectacle, with all the indications of a life-and-death struggle having taken place. Furniture was overturned or smashed, and the whole place reeked with blood In an inner room huddled against a wall Mr. Roberts was found bleeding from shocking wounds in the head, and quite unable to give any account of what had happened. He was removed to hospital, where he died of his wounds, and at the coroner's inquest subsequently held Major Murray gave a clear and succinct account of his awful experience after entering the solicitor's office as already described. Mr. Roberts, said the major, seemed quite calm, showing not the slightest sign of flurry or mental disturbance. He closed the door of the room, and seemed to be looking for some papers at his desk. Suddenly he produced a pistol and fired at his visitor point blank. Major Murray was hit by the first shot and fell to the ground. He retained his senses, however, and, believing that he had to deal with a madman, pretended to be dead, thinking that Roberts would be satisfied that he had achieved his maniacal purpose. But Roberts fired again at the prostrate man. Resolved to make a fight for life Major Murray managed to get up and grappled with his assailant. A violent struggle followed, and Major Murray dealt Roberts several terrific blows upon the head with a pair of tongs and a bottle, and disabled him. Then the major opened the window and jumped out. Efforts were made at the inquest to show that Major Murray called upon Mr. Roberts voluntarily and that a quarrel arose over money matters, but the jury had no hesitation in accepting the major's version of the matter, and returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

BY THE WAY.

A BRILLIANT MARCH.

March 1907 was not to be outdone by April 1906 in making an early Eastertide all that brilliant sunshine and warmth could make it, and many whom its early advent deterred from planning a seaside holiday were tempted at the last moment to swell the exodus from the various termini. Spite of an occasional fog, the sunshine record for the Metropolis reached 156 hours, exceeding even Jersey's average, and days with 10 hours' sunshine were no uncommon record from many seaside resorts during March. Temperature ranged from 19deg. at Nairn on the 12th ult. to 69deg. at Oxford on the 28th; and in London from 66 deg. of the 29th to 27 deg. on the 12th ult. Frost was reluctant to leave us, and occurred in some part of the country throughout the month, and ten times in London. Twelve rainy days gave us a total of only 8.10in. of rain, and provided the dust popularity supposed to be "worth a king's ransom."

APRIL HOPES.

A decided advance in temperature with a daily mean maximum of 57deg. and a mean minimum of 40 deg., as well as a possible reading of 82deg. as in 1893, may be expected from April, but she is "a wayward month, all smiles and tears," and promises no more than 114 hours of bright sunshine and no less than 1¼in. of rain. In 1893 the sun gave us 231 hours, but we shall not be dissatisfied if we have 206 hours as in 1906. Though bud and blossom have responded gratefully to the March sun, and our flowering trees are already a joy to the lover of spring's delicate tints, frost has still to be reckoned with. The blackthorn blossoms about the 12th inst., giving name to a touch of winter which sometimes occurs early in April.

THE REAL DICK TURPIN.

April 2 should be observed as a day of mourning by the officeboys of England, being the date given—erroneously—for the execution at York in 1739 of their beloved hero, Dick Turpin. Their favourite fellow-criminal was really a most unromantic ruffian, who first appears in history about 1735, at Loughton, where he threatened to put an old Mrs. Shelley on the fire unless she gave him her money. Turpin's "sphere of influence" was not Hounslow Heath, but Epping Forest; and the only true part of the popular myth is that he really did shoot his comrade, Tom King. The legendary ride to York on Black Bess was performed, if at all, by "Swift Nick" Nevison, who in 1676 robbed a sailor on Gads Hill at 4 a.m. and established an alibi by appearing the same evening on the bowling-green at York.

FLOWER-SELLERS' PROFITS.

From being a comparative rarity not many years ago, the freesia—a semi-aquatic and deliciously scented flower from the Cape—has become popular enough to admit of its inclusion among the wares of the flower-seller in the street. At the present moment good-sized bunches are being offered in the West End at twopence apiece, which price, even if it pays the vendor, cannot spell much profit to the grower, who has to produce the flowers under glass. A correspondent, whom one of these street vendors took into his confidence the other day, learned the fact that it is possible to sell as many as thirty-three dozen bunches of freesia-blooms at two-pence a bunch, or seven bunches for a shilling in a single day. The bunches cost the seller, including expenses, three-half pence each, so that at the rate of seven for a shilling the takings would be £2 16s. 6d., as against the cost of £2 9s. 6d., leaving a profit of seven shillings—not a bad day's work for a lad of sixteen.

WHIMS OF WILL-MAKERS.

The late Mr. T. Bevan, one-time M.P. for Gravesend, who directed in his will that his body should be cremated and "the ash, residuary ground to powder and again burnt and dissipated in the air," is one of many men (and women) who have made equally remarkable arrangements for the disposal of their mortal remains. An angler who died recently directed that his ashes should be carried in a bait-can and scattered from a boat over the surface of his favourite stream; Mrs. Ernie-Erle-Drax directed that her body should be embalmed and placed in a glass-panelled coffin, for the reception of which a circular mausoleum, with stained-glass dome, was to be built; while, at his own wish, the body of one of the Lords Newborough, after twelve months interment, was exhumed and reburied in Bardsey Island, the reputed resting-place of 20,000 saints. A Mr. Sanborn left instructions that his skin should be converted into leather for a drum, and that on it, with two of his bones for drum-sticks, an old friend should beat "Yankee Doodle" at the foot of Bunker Hill every June 17, and Mrs. Norton, an American lady, was laid to rest sitting in her favourite arm-chair.

JOHN BULL AND THE DRINK-TRIPOS.

Whatever reputation John Bull may have for thirst, it is gratifying to learn from the figures just published by the Board of Trade that he really takes quite a modest place in the International drink-tripos. As a beer drinker, it is true, he ranks second, with the German as a very close "proxime accessit;" but he is quite eclipsed by the Belgian, who in twelve months actually disposes of 336 more glasses than himself; while the Bavarian, who helps so liberally to swell the German average, beats the Briton by 389 glasses in the year. As a wine-bibber John takes a poor sixth place among thirsty nations. For every glass of wine he consumes the Belgian drinks approximately 4, the Australian 4.7, the German 6, and the Frenchman the enormous number 125. As a spirit-drinker he ranks still lower in the list, for he is beaten by seven countries, although it is a close thing between him and the Australian, Canadian, and Russian, only one-twentieth of a gallon separating the first of the four from the last. For every glass of spirits the Briton drains the American accounts for 1.38, the Frenchman for 1.5, and the German for 1.57. And yet John Bull manages to drink (per head) 443 glasses of beer, more than a bottle and a half of wine, and nearly five and a half bottles of spirits in twelve months.

THE OTHER MARAKESH DOCTOR.

Dr. Manchamp had a professional rival at Marksesh in the person of a Dr. Holzmann, who, for various reasons, is not getting a "good Press" in the French papers. He is not, however, as his name suggests, a German, but a Syrian Jew, once a Rabbi, who pursued his medical studies in Germany. Now forty years of age, he opened a pharmacy at Marakesh seven years ago, but presently, becoming a convert to Islamism, was appointed physician to the Viceroy of the province. His success is said to be largely due to his talents as a linguist. There is hardly any Oriental tongue which he does not speak; and it is no unusual thing for him to carry on half a dozen conversations in half a dozen different languages at once.

THE PASSING OF THE GROWLER.

Mr. Punch (supported by shades of two of his most famous henchmen, John Leech and Charles Keene): Good-bye, old friend. You've been very useful to me, but your day is done.

THE TRIUMPH OF FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN.

Lectures, we hear, are taking the place of bridge. The Duchess of Littlestanton announces a series on "Art in the Home," while the Committee of the "Trumpers" have tabooed the card-tables and engaged professors to instruct members in partsinging, the elements of freehand drawing, &c.

Racing will be almost entirely abandoned. The racing set are organising a series of excursions to Epping and the neighbourhood, when the studies of botany and entomology will be strenuously pursued.

MEMORIES.

[A man at Kingston went twice to the police-station demanding that he should be locked up. He explained his action to the Bench thus: "I went to the police-station to see the old place. I hadn't been there for a few years."]

I remember, I remember,
In those happy days of old,
How blithe I was, as through the streets
The Black Maria rolled.
I would murmur to the warder.
"I for one shall never fail
To appreciate a sojourn
In your dear old cosy gaol."

How I tucked into my skilly,
When the hour for food came round;
I never wasted crumbs then:
I would lick them off the ground.
Then a hasty drink of water,
And I'd turn, alert and gay
To dissect a bit of oakum,
Just to pass the time away.

I am getting on in years now,
And my strength begins to fail.
And the younger generation
Occupies the dear old gaol.
My hair is growing long now,
And, I own, it makes me sad
When I'm musing in the gloaming
On the jolly times I've had.

Mr. Jackson, Engineer to the Port Trust, Karachi, proceeds by Mail this week to Bombay in connection with the Bombay dock extensions.

THE United States Census Bureau estimates that the population of New York numbers 4,113,043; while the population of the whole country, exclusive of the island possessions of the United States, is estimated at 83,94[illegible],510.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR DRESSMAKERS.

THE Ministry of Education of Austria has instructed the head of the principal school of dressmaking in Vienna to open a special course for the higher education of dressmakers. Apprentices who have been working for at least three years shall be taught all that is necessary to make it possible for them to start work independently. Their tution shall embrace measuring, the drawing of patterns, and cutting out, as well as practical knowledge of those arts which divide a high-class dressmaker from an ordinary one, the instinctive knowledge of which art has, even without scientific tution, deservedly put Vienna on such a high pedestal in the world of dress. The systematic education of taste is particularly to be observed. At the same time, bookkeeping, proper calculation of expense in conducting an establishment, and sufficient knowledge of the trades Acts and laws shall be well studied. This course of education is to take place for three evenings a week during six months. The Ministry of Education will bear the cost; the tution is therefore free to all the applicants who can prove a three-years apprenticeship satisfactorily absolved.

REVIVAL OF THE TUNIC.

One of the most notable features of the latest evening gowns is the revival of the tunic, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. We have had tunics in the semi-Greek style with us for some time past, but now it is the genuine article which is so fashionable; the tunic which is an elaborate over-dress, and which is frequently made of a different material from the skirt. One of the very latest ideas is the tunic arranged in wide Vandyes at the hem and edged with handsome fringe. There is a deep point at the back, and also in front, and then the sides gently undulate up and down; this style of dress is eminently becoming to the figure, and it makes the wearer look tall and slender. An evening dress of sea-green crepe de chine had a tunic of supple satin in the same shade of colour. At the hem there was a beautiful fringe—six inches wide—of sea-green silk mixed with silver, and the fringe was headed by an embroidery in silver threads. The bodice of this dress was made in pseudo-Japanese style, with wide, very short sleeves of satin and undersleeves of point d'Esprit. The latter were of the mitten order, and were rucked up over the arms right down to the wrists; there was a waistband of pale heliotrope velvet and some cleverly arranged knots of the same at the breast. I have seen and admired a princess dress out in tunic fashion and worn over a pleated skirt of mousseline de soie; the effect was excellent, and in this case there were three rows of fringe on the hem of the over-dress and some fine embroideries on the sides, giving the impression of panels.

NEW EVENING GOWNS.

Many evening gowns which do not really boast a tunic are trimmed in a manner which suggests one; fringes and embroideries put right on the skirt itself, in irregular Vandyke fashion. My personal taste suggests that a real tunic is very much more artistic than a simulated one, but the latter idea is decidedly popular just now. Bias bands of satin, or velvet, seem almost ubiquitous this season. They are placed on the hem of afternoon and evening skirts, and they are skilfully arranged on boleros, blouses, and coatees. A charming—and entirely original—dress for a quiet home party was made of ivory point d'Esprit, with delicate little flowers in black silk scattered all over the surface of the material. The skirt was made in three deep flounces, and each flounce was edged with two bias bands of ivory satin. The bodice was of the cross over order, and opened over a finely pleated chemisette of ivory chiffon. There was a long sash of black mousseline de soie, with embroideries in jet and gold on the ends and at the front of the bodice there were flat rosettes of old rose velvet. This most charming dress was mounted on pleatings of ivory chiffon, and it was in every respect satisfactory.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL PROBLEM.

By direction of the committee of the Indian Tea Association, Sir James Buckigham, the secretary, has submitted to Mr. Morley a memorandum calling the attention of Government in connexion with the impending Colonial Coaference to "the preponderating claims India has on the United Kingdom for the most favourable consideration, especially in regard to fiscal treatment."

Statistics of exports from this country to India and to the several self-governing colonies for the quinquennial periods 1896-1900 and 1901-5 are given to prove that India is not only by far the largest buyer from the United Kingdom, but also that her purchasing power increases more rapidly than that of any of the Colonies. It is shown that for the comparative quinquennial periods named the increase of exports to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand combined has not been equal to the Indian increase. Of food products subject to duty imported into the United Kingdom during 1905 the distribution of values was:—Foreign countries, £22,595,000; British colonies, £5,066,000; India, £5,906,000. The total duty levied on these articles was £14,816,443, and of this duty the British-grown teas of India and Ceylon contributed no less than £7,527,398, India's share of the amount being nearly five millions sterling, and almost equivalent to the total market value, in bond, of her exports of this commodity. Thus, although India is England's best customer, her products are most heavily and disproportionately taxed on entry into the United Kingdom. By way of contrast it is pointed out that the people of this country took on their shoulders a heavy burden in joining the Sugar Convention, mainly for the purpose of helping the comparatively insignificant sugar industry of the West Indies. In this connexion it is noted that the imports of foreign sugar in 1905 were valued at 18·2 millions, whilst the imports from the West Indies were less than 1·2 millions. None of the dutiable food products are imported from the self-governing colonies, and with the exception of wine none of their productions are liable to duty. What would be the consequence, it is asked, if Australian wool or Canadian corn were taxed as heavily as Indian tea? Yet there might be some justification for taxing the former on account of the highly protective duties Australia imposes on our goods; but nothing can be urged in defence of the treatment extended to India, a country which practically admits the manufactures of the United Kingdom free.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opposition of trade unions to the teaching of trades to soldiers, the Army Council have issued an additional memorandum giving a brief account of the very successful experiment made by the Italian army in teaching the science and practice of agriculture to soldiers. The Army Council state that they are fully aware that the conditions of the United Kingdom differ materially from those of Italy, and that it will be impossible to provide agricultural instruction to the British Army on the scale described. It is considered, however, that the trade of a gardener is one which will appeal generally to soldiers, and that even a comparatively slight knowledge on a scientific basis will add materially to the civilian value of an ex-soldier, more especially if it is combined with some knowledge of certain other trades, such as the care of horses or motor driving. There is considerable demand on the part of owners of country houses for trustworthy "handy" men who can turn their hands to the ordinary work connected with gardening, horses, and motor cars. Such knowledge would, moreover, be of value to intending colonists. There exists in each home county a local representative of the Department of Agriculture, with whom it is suggested that general officers commanding at home should communicate, and there are county instructors in horticulture, who would doubtless be prepared to visit regimental allotments and give advice. The possibilities of instruction in telegraphy seem fairly widespread, so say the Army Council, who are prepared to place a limited number of old telegraph instruments at the service of regiments. By way of systematising the instruction, the General Post Office are prepared to examine men who have taken courses in telegraphy at various centres, and to award certificates of proficiency. The standard of examination suggested is such as to qualify men to act as substitutes in country post offices. A proportion of all vacancies for telegraphists in the Post Office is to be reserved for ex-soldiers. Some of the men who would otherwise be employed as postmen might, with a knowledge of telegraphy, be given the more valuable appointments of telegraphists or sorting clerks and telegraphists. In the event of it being necessary to ask local authorities to start new technical classes for soldiers, it is to be made distinctly clear that the education is required for the civil improvement of soldiers, and not for military purposes. A sum of 2,500*l.* has been allotted for capital expenditure, during 1907-1908, on the technical instruction of soldiers at home and abroad.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 30th March, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1906 of 107,873 maunds and Rs. 89,855 in the earnings.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACI

THE TWO SERVICES.

WAR TRAINING.

Now that the fleets in Home waters and the near seas have recovered from the chaotic condition into which they were thrown by the reoganisation scheme, and the ships' companies have had time to "shake-down," the real work of war training has been resumed. During the interregnum, which commenced with the dispersal of the combined fleets at Lagos, attention has been devoted largely to details connected with the re-constitution of the various commands, with occasional short cruises to test the new organisation. With one important exception—that of Lord Charles Beresford's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet—the whole of the flag changes announced at the end of last year and subsequently, have now taken place. To-day Rear-Admiral G. A. Callaghan, C. B., severs his short connection with the Channel Fleet to assume the command of the Fifth Cruiser Squadron of the Home Fleet, being relieved in his appointment in the premier naval force by Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry. Pending the return of Lord Charles from the United States, Vice-Admiral Sir R. S. Custance will take the Channel Fleet to sea next Monday for a cruise, on the completion of which the Nore Division of the Home Fleet will put to sea for the first time under Vice-Admiral Francis Bridge-man in the "Dreadnought," accompanied by the Fifth Cruiser Squadron.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Besides these cruises in home waters, the Mediterranean Fleet will be at sea this month under its new Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir C. C. Drury, and the Atlantic Fleet, under Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, will be temporarily withdrawn from Gibraltar on the 17th inst, for a cruise to Lagos, Villagarcia, and Arosa Bay, en route to England to give leave to the ships companies. While the Atlantic Fleet ships are at their respective home ports, the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe will be struk in the "Cæsar" and rehoisted in the "Exmouth," which will then become his flagship, the "Cæsar" paying off at Devonport. When to all this is added the visit of the First Cruiser Squadron to the West Indies, America, &c., the independent movements of the Second and Third Cruiser Squadrons in the Atlantic and Mediterranean respectively, and the intention of the Admiralty that for every ten days spent at sea by the Channel and Atlantic Fleets the Nore Division of the Home Fleet will be absent from its headquarters seven days, not to mention the periodical cruises of the Portsmouth and Devonport Divisions for practice purposes and the assembling of all the destroyer flotillas in the Reserve, it will be seen that plenty of activity is in store for the fleets under the reorganisation scheme.

TORPEDO WORK.

In the statistics which were published in these columns a short time back in connection with the target practice of the ships of the United States Navy, it was noticable that a record of torpedo practice had also been carefully kept and tabulated, and that prizes were given for the best results at torpedo practice, equally with those for good shooting from the guns. The tropedo-tube and its crew was in fact, elevated to its proper position, and given the same importance in regard to the efficiency required from it as the gun itself. It appears to me that we might very well take a leaf out of the American book in regard to this matter of encouraging the torpedoists of the Fleet in the rapid and accurate manipulation of their weapons. The flag and other officers of the Fleet already give prizes to ships and tropedo-tube crews who make the best series of runs in competitions designed for the purpose of competitions and test, and there has been a distinctly good result achieved by thus stimulating the zeal and energy of the men. But logically there is no reason for any discrimination on the part of the State, so far as prize-giving for efficiency is concerned, between the gun and tropedo-tube. They both have their allotted place in modern naval battles, as the late war in the Far East has shown, and are almost of equal importance in achieving the complete destruction of the enemy's fleet.

EFFECT OF PRIZES.

Something has been done in the way of improving the loading arrangements of the tubes since private prizes have been given, which shows that money gifts are stimulating, and the authorities have sanctioned the improvements thus begotten, and they are now being fitted in each new ship and all the old ones which pass into dockyard hands for large repairs. But this quick-loading arrangement is only the first outcome of an awakened interest which needs to be still further stimulated by properly arranged Admiralty competitions and official prize-giving to the same extent as at present prevails with the gun. The Americans were before us in realising the value of doubling the strength of fleets without adding either keels or guns by paying more attention to gunnery, and they are also showing us the way to double the efficiency of torpedo-tubes by developing the competitive spirit among its torpedo specialists equally with that of giving zest to the sporting spirit among the guns' crews. I would press the attention of our authorities to the figures quoted in the return we have mentioned, and urge them to adopt forthwith some kind of competition among the tropedo men of the fleet on lines drawn up by our own tropedo specialists, and approved by their lordship at Whitehall.

TEACHING SOLDIERS TRADES.

Notwithstanding the opposition of trade unions to the teaching of trades to soldiers, the Army Council have issued an additional Memorandum giving a brief account of the very successful experiment made by the Italian army in teaching the science and practice of agriculture to soldiers. The Army Council state that they are fully aware that the conditions of the United Kingdom differ materially from those of Italy, and that it will be impossible to provide agricultural instruction to the British Army on the scale described. It is considered, however, that the trade of a gardener, is one which will appeal generally to soldiers, and that even a comparatively slight knowledge on a scientific basis will add materially to the civilian value of an ex-soldier, more especially if it is combined with some knowledge of certain other trades, such as the care of horses or motor driving. There is considerable demand on the part of owners country houses for trustworthy "handy" men who can turn their hands to the ordinary work connected with gardening, horses and motor cars. Such knowledge would, moreover, be of value to intending colonists.

MOROCCO BOUND.

Who would have thought a couple of months ago, with ships and marines at Tangier, that the penetration of the Moorish frontier would be made by land? There were three alternatives open to the French Government, viz., the old plan of making a demonstration at the above-named port which threatens Fez from the north. Either Rabat or El Arish on the western coast would have served for a base. One of these would probably have been chosen had the expeditionary force belonged to us. We are more accustomed to fighting from the sea than any other Power. It comes second nature. In the case of the French, however, they have, very wisely, elected to strike from their western frontier of Algeria. The reconnaissance in force, with Oujda as its objective, had no difficulty whatever in quickly effecting its bloodless victory; situated near at hand as it was, with its supplies at Tlemcen, only fifty miles to the east of the Moorish town. In the event of the occupation being of some duration, the lines of communication are not too long. They are also in their own country, and well served by a railway. This line runs from Oran, the sea base, via Sidi-Bel-Abbas through Tlemcen to Lalla Marnia. The latter is only thirty miles from Oujda, which is situated at a re-entering angle of the Moorish frontier. This centre of the eastern trade of Morocco is about thirty-five miles south of the Mediterranean littoral at its nearest point and seventy from the Spanish town of Melilla. I fail to see why the prophets should foretell that future trouble may brew between France and Spain on account of the proximity of these two place. Seventy miles as the crow flies makes a long track, as any one knows who has ever been in Morocco. The word road is unknown. The ultimate object of nearly all expeditions, viz., the occupation of the enemy's capital, does not probably apply in this case, as no doubt terms will be arranged. Fez is one hundred and eighty miles west of Oujda, and only one hundred and ten and ninety-five respectively to the eastward of Rabat and El Arish on the western coast. Tangier lies one hundred and twenty to the north of it. Still, under the circumstances, I think, from a military point of view, the French were wise to act as they have done. Everything was in readiness in Algeria, and the harbour of Oran is an excellent one, which cannot be said of some of the others. It seems stange that the man who was brought from Jerusalem, Dr. Emile Mauchamp, in 1905, for the purpose of effecting peaceful penetration should be the immediate cause of the expeditionary force entering the frontier of the debatable land. Now *force majeure* has at last been used against this the most Eastern of all nations in its customs, let us hope that some understanding may be come to between the Powers so as to free these unfortunate people from the terrible yok under which they suffer, and at the some time bring their rulers to justice.

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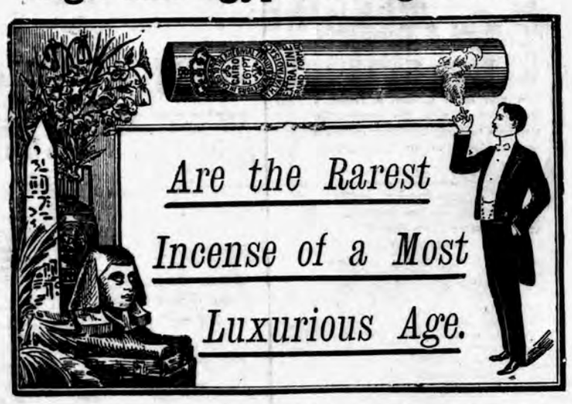

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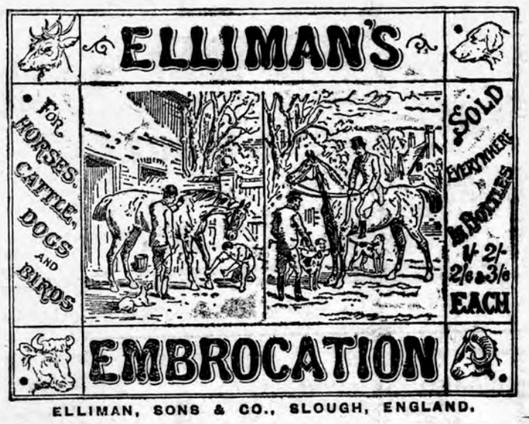

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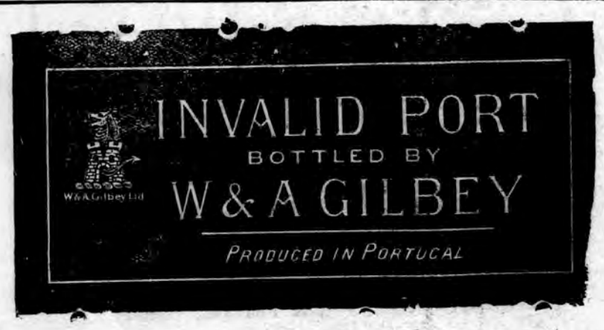

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